





NEWS SUMMARY

Airports free to set own charges

Seven British airports, all with an income of more than £1 million a year, are to be allowed to set their own landing, parking, take-off and passenger handling charges from today, Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, announced in a Commons written reply.

Ruskin to be sued

Ruskin College, Oxford is to be sued for defamation by Mr David Selbourne, aged 49, a former lecturer. The politics tutor has already issued a writ for breach of contract claiming £251,000 in loss of potential earnings.

Village is sold

The Pickenham Hall estate in Norfolk, and much of the village of South Pickenham, which was put for sale as a result of a family split, has been sold to an English buyer.

It is understood that the complete and still working country estate, with its 16 cottages, old school house, village post office and playing field in the village, was sold for nearly £10 million.

Tory MP to wed

Mr John Browne, Conservative MP for Winchester, who is locked in a bitter divorce settlement with his ex-wife, yesterday announced his engagement to Elaine Schmid, of New York.



Banker left £12m

Viscount Bearsted, the financier and merchant banker, who died last October aged 77, left estate in the UK valued at more than £12 million (£11.3 million net), according to his will published yesterday.

Drug firm fined for explosion

A chemical company was fined £5,000 at Teeside Crown Court yesterday after an explosion, in which an employee died, during the treatment of effluent from a drug manufacturing process.

Appeal to blood donors

Blood transfusion centres have issued an urgent appeal to donors to keep giving blood over Christmas to stop supplies running out.

Gang attack on news vans

A gang armed with iron bars yesterday attacked newspaper delivery vans which had been carrying The Times.

Thatcher attack on Kinnock over MI5

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent. The Prime Minister has ordered a gloves-off attack against Mr Neil Kinnock for his involvement with the defence lawyer in the MI5 court case in Australia.

crucial time in the Australian court case. Mrs Thatcher's advisers are not nearly so confident that the case should continue.

Vickers aims at £1bn deal for Saudi submarines

By Peter Daveyport, Defence Correspondent. Final details of a tender to supply Saudi Arabia with a complete submarine fleet in an export deal worth around £1 billion are being completed by officials of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering.

It would involve the supply of about 10 of the new Type 2400 diesel-electric conventional submarines. The first of the class, the Royal Navy's HMS Upholder, is to be launched at the firm's Barrow-on-Furness yard by the Duchess of Kent today.

The negotiations are extremely sensitive, particularly in the wake of recent incidents involving Anglo-Saudi relations, and Vickers officials refused to make any comment on what would be a record submarine export order.

The company is in competition with several other European countries, including France, Germany, Sweden and Italy. Tenders are expected to be submitted within weeks and a decision is hoped for early in the new year.

The Saudis at present have no submarines and are looking to create, from scratch, the most powerful underwater fleet in the Arab world. Egypt is the only other Arab nation to possess submarines.

The order would include a package of back-up facilities including staff training, in which the Royal Navy would participate.

The new Type 2400 are designed for anti-submarine patrols and although they do not have the range of nuclear powered boats they have the advantages of cost and silence of operation which makes them hard to detect.

Saudia Arabia would want to use the submarines for patrols in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. Last year, it is understood, a senior Saudi Arabian naval officer visited the Vickers yard at Barrow-in-Furness and saw construction work taking place on HMS Upholder.

The Royal Navy has placed orders for a further three vessels and are expected to eventually take up to 10 in an order worth around £1 billion. Vickers could proceed with both orders side-by-side by using the facilities both at Barrow-in-Furness and at the Cammell Laird yard on Merseyside.

An advanced new computerized command system to aid manoeuvring and weapons deployment is to be installed in the Royal Navy's submarines it was announced yesterday. Known as the Submarine Command System (SMCS), it will be operational by the 1990s and will analyse data gathered by sensors and external sources, such as patrol aircraft.

The development and part production contract, worth at least £85 million, has been awarded to Gresham CAP Ltd, of New Malden, Surrey, which has been given two years to complete the system, which will use fibre optic cables.

Mr Guy Warner, marketing director for Gresham CAP, said: "The system is what turns submarines into able fighting units many thousands of miles from their base and in hostile waters". It was the most advanced system under development anywhere in the world.

The new system is likely to be fitted in Britain's Trident submarines entering service from the mid Nineties as well as in those already in service. Gresham CAP hopes for substantial exports.

Mr John Nisbet, director of the CBI's Information Technology Skills Agency which was established last year, said yesterday that there were some 23,000 qualified mathematics and science teachers aged under 60 who were not active in the classroom.

"There have been many conferences on this subject which have analysed the problems without suggesting any solutions, and we are concerned that one source of supply in the short-term may have been overlooked", he said.

Urgent action was needed because the return of just a few hundred could have a transforming effect.

Any campaign to urge people to return to teaching should focus particularly on women, Mr Nisbet said, because although some might be working it was likely that many of them were not in full-time employment.

"This may well mean that local authorities will have to reconsider the terms of conditions of service," he added.

Meanwhile, a pamphlet published by the Think British Campaign claims that industry's dissatisfaction with Britain's educational output is "overwhelming".

The organization, which draws on the views of industry to promote interest in British goods in the hope of reducing unemployment, questioned more than 90 companies, including British Rail and Unilever. Mr John Spencer, a marketing consultant who compiled the report, entitled *The Illiterate Generation*, called yesterday for industrialists to put up the cash to enable Britain to return to a traditional system of apprenticeships.

Britain is thought to have 40,000 apprentices in industry at present, compared with a figure of 600,000 in West Germany.

Mr Riffkind described yesterday's meeting as constructive. Mr John Pollack, CBI's general secretary, said that calling off the strike would imply that great progress was made in yesterday's talks. He said: "That would be inaccurate. A tiny step has been taken."



The Duke of Kent with (left) Major General Tony Richardson and Mr David Diebold planting an oak for National Tree Week at Ramsgate yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

CBI urges classroom return by ex-teachers

By Mark Dowd, Education Reporter. The Confederation of British Industry has called on former teachers of mathematics and physics to return to the classroom in a bid to alleviate the growing problem of staff shortages in science subjects.

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The proposed legislation will require organizers of parades and open-air meetings to give the police seven days' notice, against five at present. A senior police officer will be able to impose conditions on any parade or rally if he

reasonably believes it will result in serious public disorder, damage, or disruption.

The NI Secretary will have the power to ban processions or meetings in consequence of recommendations from the Chief Constable, "or for any other reason."

Mr King described suggestions by loyalists that the reforms would allow Irish foreign minister Peter Barry to dictate where Orangemen could walk on July 12 as "fatuous" though conceding that Dublin had shown a "concerned interest" in seeing the Flags and Emblems Act repealed.

Legislation to strengthen the powers of the Northern Ireland Secretary, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, to combat provocative parades and rallies in Ulster - and to give greater effectiveness to the incitement to hatred laws - should be on the statute books by the early Spring, in time for next year's "marching season".

The NI Secretary, Mr Tom King, yesterday published a draft Order in Council which will bring Ulster's public order laws very closely into line with the new Public Order Act in mainland Britain.

He also intends to repeal the Stormont Parliament's 1954

Channel 4 cannot 'go it alone'

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent. A second report on the future of Channel 4 commissioned by its directors was said last night to conclude that the channel could not support itself financially if it were separated from the ITV companies.

The report, prepared by Channel 4's accountants, Coopers and Lybrand, directly contradicts the assessment prepared for Channel 4 by Professor Alan Budd of the London Business School.

Both the Budd report and the Coopers and Lybrand study are to be released tomorrow.

On December 16, the directors of Channel 4 are expected to reject Budd and opt to continue their ties with the commercial TV companies, who financed the start-up of Channel 4 and continue to control all advertising sales.

The Coopers and Lybrand study is said to be based on a review of the data used by Professor Budd.

The conclusion that Channel 4 could not be viable on its own is said to sit much better with Channel 4's directors than that of Professor Budd.

Sources said that ITV companies were furious with the Budd report, fearing that it could lead to a situation in which they will have financed the development of a direct commercial competitor.

The final decision on the future of Channel 4 is expected to be taken by its review of broadcasting policy in light of the conclusions of the Peacock Committee.

But the ITV companies are expected to fight hard against a change. The IBA strongly supports maintaining the relationship between Channel 4 and its ITV sponsors.

MPs who were obliged to fly back from Japan in economy class seats this autumn have organized a backbench protest about the funding of overseas travel for select committees.

Four members of the Select Committee on Employment have sponsored a Commons motion which makes no direct reference to their Japanese trip, but says that "there have been persistent complaints about the inadequacy of the funds available, the arrangements for their allocation, and the conditions in which some committees have been required to travel over long distances".

The motion, signed by more than 30 Labour and Tory MPs, objects to the fact that the £327,000 allocated for select committee foreign travel this financial year has been exhausted in just eight months, and regrets that there will now be no more money forthcoming.

A meeting of select committee chairmen decides each year how the funds will be allocated. The employment

committee received only £25,000, substantially less than it had asked for, to fly to Japan for six days last October to investigate the industrial relations practices.

To widespread indignation, it was obliged to make the 22-hour return trip in economy class seats, having avoided a similar fate on the outward journey after last-minute upgrading by British Airways.

One member of the committee said yesterday: "It degrades British MPs. Talk about wearing hairshirts, this is absurd. It's got to the stage where members are expected to travel stowage, it's so bad."

He rejected suggestions that select committees were often fond of expenses-paid trips.

He said that the employment committee had undertaken an intense programme during its stay in Japan. Members would not have objected to flying to Europe in economy class. But to return home from "one of the furthest points in the world", without being able to sleep, was "just too much".

Militant's opponents threatened says MP

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter. Labour activists in Blyth Valley who opposed the Militant Tendency faced "physical intimidation", Mr John Rymon, the moderate MP for the Northumberland seat, said yesterday.

On one occasion, a dead mouse was dropped through a delegate's letter box with a note saying: "Your turn next."

Mr Rymon was speaking after meeting Mr David Hughes, the Labour Party's national agent, to press demands for an inquiry into the conduct of business in the mining constituency.

More than two dozen written complaints about the local leadership have been filed by party members and affiliated branches, trade unions and women's sections, he said.

Mr Rymon, aged 55, who has been at odds with the Blyth Valley hierarchy after dismissing his secretary and allegedly failing to carry out his constituency duties, is standing down at the next election. The local party meets on Saturday to select a new candidate from a shortlist of six.

The MP, who entered Parliament in 1955, said the other complaints included: ● Branches falsifying membership numbers to gain extra seats on the ruling general committee of the local party.

● Rapid acceptance of applications to join the party from people known to be sympathetic to Militant, while those of moderates were delayed or refused.

● The packing of general committee meetings with delegates from non-existent organizations.

● Anti-Militant delegates being refused permission to speak at branch and general committee meetings.

● A reselection meeting last year being brought forward at the last moment to prevent moderates attending and voting in a contest that Mr Rymon narrowly won.

Mr Rymon has threatened to resign the seat and force a by-election unless Labour Party headquarters holds an inquiry into the allegations.

The local party has said it is "baffled" by the claims of Militant involvement in its affairs. It has a rule that the Militant newspaper could not be sold on its premises or at meetings.

'Economy-class' MPs in foreign travel plea

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter. MPs who were obliged to fly back from Japan in economy class seats this autumn have organized a backbench protest about the funding of overseas travel for select committees.

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### Militant's opponents threatened says MP

By Nicholas Wood  
Political Reporter

Labour activists in Blith Valley who opposed the Militant Tendency faced intimidation, Mr John Ryan, the moderate MP for Northumberland, said yesterday.

On one occasion a dead mouse was dropped through a delegate's letter box with a note saying: "Your name is on the list."

Mr Ryan was speaking after meeting Mr David Hughes, the Labour Party's national agent, to press demands for an inquiry into the conduct of business in the mining constituency.

More than two dozen written complaints about the local leadership have been filed by party members and affiliated branches, trade unions and women's sections, he said.

Mr Ryan, aged 55, who has been at odds with the Blith Valley hierarchy after allegedly failing to carry out his constituency duties, is standing down at the next election. The local party met on Saturday to select a candidate from a shortlist of six.

The MP, who introduced legislation in 1985, said the complaints included:

- Branches falsifying membership numbers to gain seats on the ruling general committee of the local party.
- Rapid acceptance of resolutions to join the party by people known to be hostile to Militant.
- Refusal to accept the resignation of moderates who were refused.
- The packing of the committee with party loyalists.
- Anti-Militant campaigning refused by the committee.
- A resolution to join the party being brought to the last meeting.
- Moderates attending the party in a cowardly manner.
- Mr Ryan being accused of "selling out" the constituency.
- Party headquarters being taken into the constituency.
- The local party being "run by a few Militant sympathisers."

## Siege police shot man in the act of stabbing child, court is told

An armed police officer shot a man through the head as he was stabbing a girl, aged four, through the neck, having already killed her mother, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

This was the "dramatic" end to a 29-hour siege in west London at Christmas last year.

During it, a woman, aged 22, was stabbed to death and her daughter hacked with a knife, dangled from a third-floor balcony and threatened with death, Mr Julian Bevan, for the prosecution, said.

Errol Walker, of Tachbrook Road, Southall, Middlesex, the man allegedly shot by police, has denied murder, attempted murder, wounding, false imprisonment and making a threat to kill.

The siege began, Mr Bevan said, when Mr Walker, aged 29, was seen climbing through the third-floor window of a council flat at Poynton Court, Northolt, Middlesex, on Christmas Day.

Inside were Miss Jackie Charles, aged 22, her daughter, Carlene, aged four, and Mr Walker's own child, Patricia.

Mr Walker went into the flat because he desperately wanted to see Carlene, his wife, who had been there moments before but had left.

"Once inside he took Miss Charles and the children hostage, holding a knife to Miss

Charles's throat. He then demanded to see his wife," Mr Bevan said.

"Jackie Charles did not survive the ordeal. Within 15 minutes she emerged through a window of the flat with fatal stab wounds in the neck. It is the Crown's case that Walker deliberately stabbed her."

Soon after Miss Charles was stabbed, he said, Mr Walker released his own daughter, who was taken away by police.

Carlene remained alone with Mr Walker for the rest of the siege.

"She did not survive unscathed," Mr Bevan said. "Walker held that poor child a prisoner and repeatedly threatened to kill her."

"At one point he was seen to hack away at the fingers of her right hand, causing serious cuts to the tendons."

"On another occasion he was seen to stab her through the right arm with his knife causing a deep gash."

"She was finally and mercifully rescued dramatically on Boxing Day by armed police officers."

"Walker was shot in the head by one of the officers who saw him in the act of stabbing the child. The knife was sticking out of her neck after she was rescued."

"Walker repeatedly threatened to kill her in order to get his way. She was dangled by her clothes through a window

during the siege," Mr Bevan said.

Earlier police officers had heard a woman screaming from inside the flat.

"The next moment officers saw Jackie emerge headfirst through the window and land on her feet outside. She was taken to hospital, and died, 17 minutes after coming out from the flat, from three stab wounds in her neck."

She had been stabbed below her eye, below her ear, in her collarbone, and on her arms and hands. Two of the wounds were five inches deep.

Police faced the "difficult" task in that long siege of rescuing the woman's little daughter from the clutches of the defendant," Mr Bevan said.

"He was seen to cut her hand and appeared to hack away at her fingers, cutting the tendons to the bone. He then placed the knife at the back of the girl's neck and threatened to kill her," Mr Bevan said.

"She was screaming, but he took her to the rear window and threatened to drop her."

"He then threatened to electrocute the girl - put her on a chair and bound her."

"While she was still tied up he did get her some water - it was one of the few acts of humanity and mercy he showed her while in that flat," Mr Bevan said.

The case continues.



Mr Peter Lee (top) travelling on the London Underground, covered with the "Portobello Market" poster (below) designed by Mr James Peet, a fellow artist. Posters of their work were put up on Underground walls yesterday.

## New police plea on Hindley visit

By Ian Smith, Northern Correspondent

Det Chief Supt Peter Topping will today meet Home Office officials for a second time to seek permission to take Myra Hindley from jail to the moors where he is leading the search for more bodies.

Mr Topping hopes that Hindley will end the so-far unsuccessful search of Saddleworth Moor and pinpoint the graves of Keith Bennett, aged 12, and Pauline Reade, aged 16.

The Home Office has delayed making a decision since Mr Topping originally sought permission to take Hindley from Cookham Wood jail in Rochester, Kent, to the scene where she and Ian Brady are believed to have buried their victims.

It has yet to be convinced that Hindley will provide new information if the visit takes place.

From her cell yesterday Hindley turned down a request by Keith Bennett's mother, Mrs Winifred Johnson, for a meeting. Mrs Johnson attempted to gain admission to the prison on Saturday and then sent a letter to Hindley through prison officers.

Mr Michael Fisher, a solicitor, spent two hours with Hindley yesterday. He said that he had advised her against the visits because he felt any information she still had should be passed on directly to Mr Topping.

Hindley herself was concerned about the distress that would be caused both to her and Mrs Johnson if the meeting took place.

## Man faces 3 charges of murder

A man aged 28 was charged with three murders when he appeared in court in Guildford, Surrey, yesterday and was remanded in custody for seven days.

The man, a Londoner, was already on remand accused of murdering a schoolgirl and of three rapes. He was charged with two more murders and another rape in court yesterday.

He has been charged with the murders of Maartje Tamboezer, aged 15, at West Horsley, Surrey, on April 17; Miss Alison Day, aged 19, a secretary, on December 29, 1985, at Hackney Wick, London; and Miss Anne Lock, aged 29, another secretary, in Hertfordshire between May 18 and July 21.

He has also been accused of raping a girl, aged 17, on February 24, 1985; raping a girl, aged 18, on November 20, 1985; raping a girl, aged 14, on October 21; and raping a girl, aged 15, last April.

## Portfolio Gold Winner to invest in gas shares

A computer consultant with the Post Office is planning to buy British Gas shares with some of his Portfolio Gold winnings.

Mr Peter Brooker, aged 53, of Brickley Wood, St Albans, is one of three winners who shared yesterday's £4,000 competition prize. He said: "I celebrate my birthday tomorrow, so this money will come in handy as an early present."

A syndicate of 18 workers in the personnel department of Maidstone Health Authority will share one-third of yesterday's prize money.

The staff decided to pool their cards to increase the chances of winning and stored the numbers on a computer for easy daily checks. It was Mr Norman Aers, of Ditton, Maidstone, the district personnel officer, who held the winning combination.

Mr Anthony Barker, a university student, of Portrush, Co Antrim, Northern Ireland, was the other winner.

Portfolio Gold cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Mr Peter Brooker, an early birthday present

## Newsagent jailed in solvents case

A newsagent who supplied typewriter correction fluid to a teenage boy who died from inhaling it, was sentenced to three months in prison yesterday.

Chandrakant Patel showed "total disregard" for the welfare of children who came to him to buy solvents, Mr Christopher Voelcker said when passing sentence at Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court, east London.

Mr Voelcker took less than 10 minutes to find Patel guilty of two charges of supplying Lee Kendall, aged 14, with the fluid, knowing him to be under 18 and aware that he intended to sniff it.

The boy collapsed and died on August 8 after sniffing the fluid with friends in a park near his home at Hazel Way, Bermondsey, south-east London.

The boy's death did not influence the verdict or sentence, Mr Voelcker said. "The fact that he died in these circumstances highlights the tragic consequences which may result from the sniffing of solvents," he said.

"People in a position to supply such solvents to young persons must know that the courts will do everything in their power to protect the young from being supplied with solvents."

Patel, aged 38, proprietor of a newsagents' shop in Dunton

## 'Threat' in bombing confession

By Stewart Tandler  
Crime Reporter

A former policeman last night claimed that officers extracted confessions from men convicted of the Birmingham bombings after intimidating them with the threat of guns, dogs and beatings.

The claims were made by Mr Tom Clarke, a police constable on duty in the Birmingham police station where the men were taken and held after their arrest at Heysham 12 years ago, in the wake of the bombing in which 21 people died.

Mr Clarke's evidence may give fresh impetus to the campaign to free the convicted men. He has provided the first open confirmation of the men's long-standing claims of violent mistreatment bordering on torture by police after their arrest.

Mr Clarke made his allegations in a Granada Television *World In Action* programme which raised questions about forensic evidence against several of the six convicted.

Shortly before the programme Granada sent affidavits from Mr Clarke and a scientist to the Home Office, where the case is being studied by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

Sir John Farr, Conservative MP for Harborough, and a campaigner to reopen the case, said he thought that the former policeman was telling the truth. He called on the Home Secretary to reopen the case.

Mr Clarke left the police in 1978 after he was convicted for stealing £5 from a prisoner in a case in which he pleads innocence.

At Queens Road police station, where the men were held, Mr Clarke said he saw them and "I have never seen men so frightened in all my life... they were petrified. During the course of my period of 16 hours that I was there during the time the prisoners were there they were not allowed to sleep for one second."

Mr Clarke described how one prisoner was made to sit at attention while another was made to stand at attention. He described guns being poked through the window in the cell door if the prisoners did not do what the police wanted.

On another occasion a police dog was taken to the entrance to a cell "and started barking viciously at the prisoner in the cell. Personally I would have been petrified beyond belief, I would not have thought I was in this country."

The former policeman's descriptions tallied with details given by a number of the men about their ill-treatment.

## Branson firm fined over video

Virgin Records, the company headed by the millionaire Mr Richard Branson, was yesterday fined £100 for the way it promoted the best-selling children's video *Rupert Bear and the Frog Chorus*.

The company admitted breaches of the Trades Description Act in the marketing of the cartoon, by Paul McCartney, which has sold over 200,000 copies.

Branson's company, which has just been made public, was summonsed at Redbridge Magistrates' Court, where it admitted to three offences:

- advertising the video as a Rupert Bear cartoon when it included two other cartoons by Linda McCartney, one including a scene featuring a naked woman;
- claiming the video ran for 26 minutes when in fact it was only 22 minutes and 50 seconds long;
- marketing the film as a "U" certificate, suitable for family viewing, before it was certified by the British Board of Film Classification.

## Speaking 'euphoria' for Currie

By Angella Johnson

Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, says the euphoria she experiences after a successful public speech is so great she is often unable to sleep.

In an interview with *Woman's Own* magazine, published this week, she described the after-effect as similar to having an orgasm.

"I'm high for hours afterwards. It's a marvellous feeling, like no other, and there have been occasions, after a real cracker that I simply haven't been able to sleep afterwards, so I put on a video of *Minder* and sit watching television all night."

She said the inspiration for her speeches comes from tapes of Winston Churchill's wartime orations which she plays in her car.

As for her becoming Prime Minister, she said: "No thank you". She preferred to live a more normal life.

## Drug use was 'dangerous'

Dr Joseph Jaffe, a hypnotherapist, used a drug in a "highly dangerous" way, a medical disciplinary panel member alleged yesterday.

Dr Brian Lewis, an anaesthetist, expressed surprise that the manufacturers had not sought to exploit the use of the drug in the same way as Dr Jaffe had.

"Could it have anything to do with the fact that it was highly dangerous?" he said.

Dr Lewis's claims were rejected by Dr Jaffe on the twelfth day of a General Medical Council professional conduct committee hearing in London into four charges against him of serious professional misconduct.

Dr Jaffe said that in using the treatment for around 20 years he had never had a mishap or even a person being sick. "Either I'm miraculously lucky or it is safe in the way I use it."

Dr Lewis replied: "Or you just didn't notice the dangers."

Dr Jaffe, aged 61, a former mayor of Salford, is accused of treating Mr George Waterson, a businessman, with hypnosis and injections which left him ill, confused and less able to cope either at home or in his business.

Mr David Bolt, chairman of the panel, asked why after such a long course of treatment, Dr Jaffe had not referred Mr Waterson to a consultant psychiatrist.

He emphasized that he understood a basic principle of psychiatry to be to remove a patient's dependency on his doctor as soon as possible.

Dr Jaffe said that every time he had tried to "wean" Mr Waterson off the treatment, something happened which triggered a setback.

Mrs Charmaine Owen, Dr Jaffe's secretary, was cross-examined by Mr Nicholas Brandt, counsel for Mr Waterson, about allegations that she made "provocative advances" towards him with the encouragement of her employer.

She denied the relationship was anything other than professional.

The hearing continues.



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rs plan North companies PETROL BILL

een available to help to reduce advance petroleum tax liabilities arising subsequent to the sale of a company five years after the first payment of APRT in respect of that field was made. So the reduction in oil tax revenues this year would be fully offset by corresponding increases in oil tax revenues over the next three financial years.

Health chiefs to face MPs on complaints by bereaved

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Two district health authorities are to be questioned by a Commons select committee today about their failure "to give caring and sensitive attention" to the relatives of people who arrived dead at hospitals.

Industrial revolution in science called for

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

More scientific entrepreneurs are urgently needed to launch a new industrial revolution that will put Britain back in the top division of science.

Britain's declining role in science, and the "brain drain" of experts, needed to be tackled with a national policy to prevent further setbacks and losses, he said.

A study carried out by the society showed that Britain was falling behind international rivals in many branches of science, with companies spending less than half of most European countries on research and development.

Government funding of academic research was much lower in Britain than in the United States, Japan, France, West Germany and Holland, Sir George said.

The Government should make the funding of basic and strategic research a priority.

"We need to know, for better or worse, what is to be the policy for funding science over the next five years. One of the main reasons for low morale among scientists is uncertainty about the future," he said.



A contractor claiming a 'victim' yesterday

Private clampers in action

By David Cross

London's first private wheel-clampers, resplendent in blue boiler suits and reflective jackets with a black-and-white badge, took to the streets of west London with a vengeance yesterday.

Woman Police Constable Laraine Burnett, overseeing the team, said: "It's quite funny how everyone disappears when we arrive in the street and they hear those casters rattling along."

The team of two wheel clampers, supervised by WPC Burnett and a sergeant and a constable from West End Central police station, launched a blitz on Mayfair, Great Marlborough Street, and Soho over two and a half hours yesterday morning.

Twenty-four clamps were fitted in place, each within about 30 seconds. "Last week during our training, we got it down to 20 seconds, but it takes a little longer in the heavy traffic," Mr Keith Kent, from Worcester Park, Surrey, said.

In other parts of the West End another 13 teams were combing well-known parking black spots.

The new clamping teams, which will eventually consist of one police officer and one contractor, are each attached to a local police station.

Meanwhile, the clamp has spread to university campuses. Southampton has just bought its first consignment of two Denver locks, at a cost of £150 each, and students are being told that they will have to pay £25 to have them removed, in addition to a parking fine.

Law department studying costs of new family court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The likely cost of a unified court for all family cases is being examined by officials in the Lord Chancellor's Department as a first step towards formal advice to ministers.

The court, with a mixed bench of judges and laymen, would cover all cases handled at present by magistrates, the county courts and the High Court. It is thought that it could cost some millions.

The department has confirmed that it is "concentrating its costings" on the consensus model favoured by the Family Courts Campaign.

The department has confirmed that it is "concentrating its costings" on the consensus model favoured by the Family Courts Campaign, an umbrella group of more than 100 individuals and bodies, the Law Society, the Magistrates' Association, justices' clerks and by some senior judges, including Sir John Arnold, president of the High Court Family Division.

The model has, however, been strongly opposed by barristers specializing in family law, who are concerned about the involvement of laymen in deciding complex cases concerning the future of children.

Yesterday, Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, told MPs in reply to a parliamentary question that the Government will make an announcement as soon as possible, when responses to its consultation paper have been analysed.

An announcement appears likely in the new year.

The family court review, by an interdepartmental committee of officials, has been brought under the wing of the Lord Chancellor's full-scale review of civil justice, which is bound by a strict timetable.

The proposals will have to be accepted by the Lord Chancellor's Department; the Home Office; the Department of Health and Social Security and the Treasury.

Even the "consensus" model, which would make use of existing courtrooms and not involve a new court structure separate from the rest of the court system, could cost some millions of pounds and it is Treasury approval which will mean the go-ahead.

Nearly 170 responses have been made to the consultation paper issued by the Lord Chancellor's Department earlier this year, which outlined three possible models for a family court.

The first option proposed merely revising the distribution of work between the courts to eliminate overlap; the second creating a new unified court within the present High Court and county court system; and the third a "full-blown" family court with separate structure, buildings and judges.

BBC deny sexy TV storm

By Jonathan Miller Media Correspondent

BBC officials yesterday criticized tabloid newspapers for "playing every knee jerk trick in the book" to discredit the Sunday night broadcast of an explicit scene in the Dennis Potter drama, *The Singing Detective*.

Calling the programme a serious work of drama handled with great skill, the BBC said that the "storm of protest" alleged by certain newspapers had in fact been fewer than 100 telephone calls, not all critical.

The report in one newspaper that the programme was being investigated by Mr Norman Tebbit's media monitoring unit at Conservative Party Central Office was dismissed as absurd.

The programme, which included a scene portraying sexual intercourse, was yesterday attacked by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the clean-up television activist.

Mrs Whitehouse said she had written a letter of protest to the Home Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd.

Mr Hurd was unavailable for comment yesterday.

'Festival' charges dropped

Charges against 119 people, arrested in the "battle of Stonehenge" last year, were dropped at Salisbury Magistrates' Court yesterday.

The court was told by Mr Andrew Prickett, prosecuting for Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, that the charges were being discontinued because of the cost of further proceedings, decisions by the High Court, and the time that had elapsed since the incident.

He said: "There is no doubt the arrests were legal, there is no doubt the proceedings were properly conducted."

"But, in the end, a case may become so cold and old that the public interest no longer demands that an offender alleged to have committed one of the less grave offences be prosecuted to the bitter end."

"The law does not at present adequately deal with those types of offences committed by persons who deliberately intend to trespass in numbers."

He said High Court decisions had clarified the position. The law's defects were now recognized and, to some extent, had been remedied in the new Public Order Act.

First step in campaign to retain war memory

By Alan Hamilton

They are only a dilapidated flight of steps in a small Wiltshire village, nowadays leading nowhere but into an earthen bank at the end of a bungalow garden.

But they bear the ghosts of Kitchener, the trenches of the Western Front, and the flickering image of the world's sweetheart, Mary Pickford, in her 1917 smash hit, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, not to mention a whole string of Chaplin two-reelers.

They were once the steps leading into the Garrison cinema at Fovant, where up to 6,000 innocent but patriotic young men at a time, from Britain, Australia and New Zealand, having responded to Kitchener's pointing finger, endured the basic training in a spirit of comradeship that knew little of the horrors awaiting them in Flanders.

The wooden cinema has long gone, as has every other vestige of Fovant Garrison, except for the badges of many of the British and Empire regiments which passed through, carved into the chalk in the green hillside turf.

Local residents honour the memory of those young men who went to an early death by tending the badges and keeping them in good repair.

Now they have managed to win a preservation order for the humble steps, hardly an architectural gem and ignored by most who pass them by, but nevertheless a small concrete reminder of another age 70 years ago.

Lieutenant Colonel John Andrey, whose war was the Second rather than the First, is a local resident who was a prime mover in winning the six-month preservation order from Salisbury District Council.

"The steps have no architectural merit, but we would like to preserve them for sentimental reasons. They are the only physical relic, apart from the war graves in the cemetery of those who came back to die of their wounds, of the thousands of young men who camped here," Colonel Andrey said yesterday.

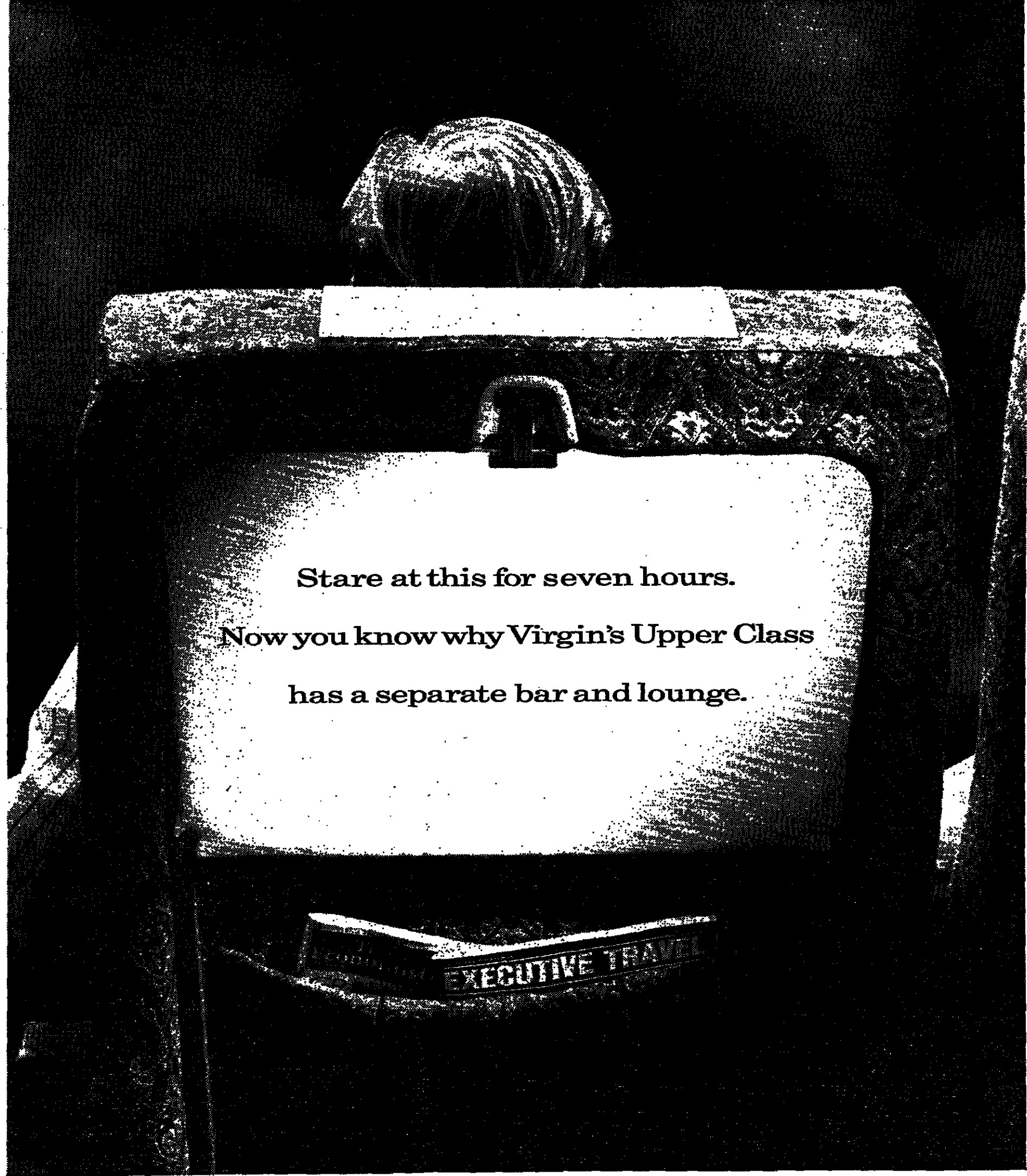
Salisbury council has applied to the Department of the Environment for a permanent historic buildings listing on the steps.

Mr Roy Nuttall, a local amateur historian who also campaigned for their preservation, said yesterday: "I have a picture of the steps as they originally were. We are going to restore them to the same pristine condition."

"Once we have enlarged the picture it will be excused, and put alongside the steps with a plaque to commemorate the garrison."

The village hopes that the New Zealand High Commissioner might perform the opening ceremony, as a gesture to the many Anzac troops who passed through Fovant.

The picture shows the billboard outside: "Twice nightly at 6 pm. First class picture programmes only. Prices one shilling. No entertainment tax."



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# Extension of legal aid to cover defamation cases urged in report

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor was urged in a report on media law released yesterday, to remove the "grave injustice" by which legal aid is not available for defamation actions.

The report, by a committee of the Council of the Media Society chaired by Mr Peter Carter-Ruck, the leading libel lawyer, says the denial of legal aid for defamation is "a palpable injustice".

A "glaring example" is the capacity of the BBC, with a publicly funded income of £500 million a year, to be able to defend defamation actions "with virtual impunity from the financial consequences", while the individual with modest means may have his reputation ruined, lose his job and have no means of redress.

It is a "matter for serious adverse comment that this inequality of rights under the law between those who have the means to litigate and those who have not should continue," the report says.

Failure to extend legal aid to defamation, the only kind of action not covered, is the more serious in view of the unanimous recommendations in favour over many years from several quarters, it adds. These have come from the

Bar and the Law Society; Justice, the law reform body; the Faulks committee on defamation and the Royal Commission on Legal Services.

The reform would eliminate "once and for all what have been described as the gold-digging actions", the report points out, as few, if any, solicitors would take on a case for someone entitled to legal aid but refused it.

The Media Society, which includes editors, journalists, politicians and lawyers, also calls for other reforms to remove restrictions on reporting and dissemination of information.

In particular it urges reforms to the Contempt of Court Act 1981, which is causing "serious concern" because of the restrictions it imposes on press reporting.

The effect, taken with other acts in recent years, is that "the dispensation of justice is more and more being transacted behind closed doors," the report says.

It criticizes the way publication of proceedings can be delayed, and effectively stopped, under the Act; and the "misuse" of provisions to ban publication of names or other details, under which

there have been more than 100 orders since the Act came into force.

The press is further hampered by the strict liability rule, which defines the moment from when contempt starts to run, the report says.

In criminal cases this is from an arrest, issue of summons or issue of warrant for arrest, which is against the public interest because it prevents "without fear of prosecution the public being informed that a dangerous criminal is on the run."

The original proposal of the Phillimore report that strict liability should run from when the accused is charged or summons served was the right one, it says.

In civil cases the position is worse as contempt runs from when an action has been set down.

The report calls for the Act to be changed so that contempt only runs from the time of setting down if the action is to be heard within six months.

It also calls for a Bill to be reintroduced to repeal section two of the Official Secrets Act, along the lines of the 1979 Bill which was withdrawn after its second reading, but defining more strictly the range of information to be protected.



The Trafalgar Square Christmas tree, an annual gift to Britain from Norway, getting a trim yesterday before being decorated (Photograph: John Manning)

## In the EEC chair: 2

# Jobs package is rolling

If you wanted to make a bicycle, let alone a treaty, you would not start with an Englishman, an Irishman and an Italian. But that is the combination responsible for one of the most effective steps forward during Britain's six months setting the Community agenda—a switch from protecting the rights of those with jobs to doing something for those who have no job.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Paymaster General and No 2 to the Secretary of State for Employment, Lord Young of Grafton, has proved one of the most adept players of the European game.

The commission took the best part of five years developing directives towards action to help 16 million unemployed in Europe. Other Common Market countries during their six-month presidencies have gone for brief gimmicks which have won headlines at home and been forgotten, in European terms, once their six months were over.

Mr Clarke's way round that has been to go for a rolling programme agreed in advance with others that will take it further when they are in the driving seat. By ensuring that the programme does not bear an exclusive "made in Britain" label he has made it less likely to be scuppered later by a country temporarily at odds with us or looking for a trade-off.

In the second of three articles assessing Britain's six-month term of office, Robin Oakley, Political Editor, examines the progress in creating new jobs.

Mr Clarke agreed with his EEC counterparts, Gianni de Michelis and Ruairi Quinn, a programme of action for labour market initiatives. He took the EEC Labour Council to Edinburgh to launch the scheme in a memorable setting. He won the agreement of the Danes, who take over the Common Market presidency next July, to continue pressing for action when their turn comes.

The plan, entitled *Employment Growth into the 1990s: A Strategy for the Labour Market*, concentrates on promoting enterprise, creating more flexible employment patterns, establishing better training and tackling long-term unemployment.

The document pointed to deficiencies in the working of the labour market in Europe, notably lack of mobility, barriers to entry, limitations on part-time working, over-bureaucratic management and excessive administrative rules.

In tune with the European drive for a fully liberalized internal market by 1992 and the British Government's belief in deregulation, it called for less emphasis on the

maintenance of outdated employment protections and for expenditure from the social fund to boost job creation instead.

Among more than 40 specific recommendations it calls on member states to simplify regulations to help the setting up of more one-man businesses, to encourage the young to try self-employment and to provide more low-cost starter accommodation.

It calls for schemes for big firms to help small ones. It also seeks social fund support for introducing new technology into small companies.

It calls for the removal of obstacles to increasing part-time work and for more sharing of information on pensions and social security arrangements.

Mr Clarke and his colleagues won unanimous support at Edinburgh and he went to Strasbourg to plead the cause before the European Parliament. The Common Market has agreed that in future new Community directives will be issued only when they tend to create new jobs rather than destroy them.

The Anglo-Italian-Irish package has been drafted into a resolution for an employment council meeting this month, which will turn the Edinburgh strategy into a programme of work to produce practical results over the next two years.

Tomorrow: Battle in the air

## Girl wins £375,000 damages

Jennifer Foreman, aged nine, was awarded £375,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for injuries suffered before she was born.

Her parents, Mr Nigel Foreman and Mrs Denyse Foreman, of Reedman Road, Long Eaton, Sawley, Nottinghamshire, claimed that negligence during ante-natal care caused the girl to be born prematurely with cerebral palsy.

It has left her spastic and with a lack of co-ordination. Her intellect is not affected and she goes to a normal school. The Nottingham Health Authority, responsible for The City Hospital where she was born in October 1977, denied responsibility.

Mr Justice Michael Davies, approving the award, said that it was "living in cloud cuckoo land" to say that there was not the likelihood of judgement being found against the authority.

£40,000 of the award goes to Mr Foreman to cover costs already spent on caring for the girl.

Mrs Foreman accepted £24,000 in settlement of her claim against the health authority for the anxiety and distress of an early birth and the discovery of her daughter's condition.

● Mrs Margaret Norris, a hotel manageress, and her husband Mr Albert Norris, of Western Close, Penton Park, Chertsey, Surrey, won £135,000 damages in the High Court yesterday for injuries sustained in a car crash which led to the couple's losing their jobs and their home.

## Aids virus blamed on comet

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The global epidemic of Aids may have been brought to Earth from outer space by a passing comet, according to two scientists.

The acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus may have been spread in rainfall contaminated by the comet, Sir Fred Hoyle and Professor Chandra Wickramasinghe, of University College, Cardiff, said yesterday.

Both researchers conceded that their theory is routinely dismissed by leading specialists. But they have argued for several years that bacteria and viruses come from outer space.

"Epidemics are driven by pathogens that have their ultimate origin in space", they said. "The body of evidence that supports this contention is, in our view, overwhelming, but denials of fact have been equally strong."

Sir Fred and Professor Wickramasinghe contend that the Aids infection was spread by contaminated rainwater entering the human body through cuts in the feet in the "mainly barefoot populations" of the Third World, and then transmitted through human contact.

Outbreaks of Legionnaires' Disease, influenza and meningitis may also have their origins in outer space, according to the two scientists.

They said there should be rigorous and continuous microbiological surveillance of rainwater around the world.

## Orchestras say council owes them £70,000

By Kenneth Gosling

Orchestras which took part in last summer's series of open-air concerts at Crystal Palace were adamant yesterday that they will have nothing to do with plans for next season at the concert bowl, unless they are paid the £70,000 they say they are owed.

Mr John Burrows, manager of the Wren Orchestra, which is supported by Capital Radio, who is also acting for other orchestras, including the Royal Philharmonic and the London Symphony, said he understood that Bromley council, which presented the Sunday series, having taken over from the GLC, had begun talks with a promoter about arrangements for next summer.

Endwood Entertainments, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, which organized the last series for the council, is now in liquidation and a meeting of creditors takes place at Southampton today. The orchestras claim that Bromley council is legally responsible for paying the orchestras, although the council denies that this is so. Legal proceedings against the council are under way.

"Including the amount owed to the firm that put on the fireworks with the concert, there must be well over £100,000 involved, and we would like to know what happened to that money," Mr Burrows said.

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-FRANK LINGFORD-

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WORLD SUMMARY

Cary Grant ruled against a funeral

Los Angeles - While the world mourned the death of Bristol's most famous citizen, Cary Grant, friends were shocked by news yesterday that the man who lived privately for the last 20 years of his life had decreed that his body be cremated and no funeral service be held (Ivor Davis writes).

Camp battles rage on

Beirut - Shia Muslim militiamen and Palestinian guerrillas fought continuously yesterday in two refugee camps in Beirut and around a strategic village east of Sidon. Police said at least 46 people were killed and about 100 were wounded (Jean Carlos Goussac writes).

Ban on marches

Jerusalem (Reuter) - Mr David Kraus, the Israeli Police Commissioner, said yesterday that the police would prohibit demonstrations by Arabs and Jews in the Old City after the most violent anti-Arab protests there in years.

Pay strike hits ships

Athens (Reuter) - About 2,000 ships were affected yesterday when Greek seamen throughout the world began a 48-hour strike over pay, their trade union said.

'Back ceasefire' call

Manila - Mr Rafael Ilesco, the new Defence Minister of the Philippines, called his generals together yesterday to urge them to honour the ceasefire with the communist New People's Army (David Watts writes).

Labour leader

Warsaw (Reuter) - Poland's new post-Solidarity trade unions ended a five-day congress by re-electing Mr Alfred Miodowicz (right), a Communist Party Politburo member, as their leader and criticizing the Government's economic policies.



King shows mercy

Bangkok - One of Thailand's best-known communists, who has been under sentence of death for 10 months, was reprieved yesterday by King Bhumibol. He now faces life imprisonment (Neil Kelly writes).

'Time' magazine interview Reagan unrepentant on Iran affair

From Michael Binyon, Washington

In his first public remarks on the Iran affair since the disclosure last Tuesday of the Contra connection, Mr Reagan insisted he would follow the same policy again, and bitterly attacked the US media for its coverage of the issue.

In an interview with Time magazine, published yesterday, he was angry and unrepentant. He called the uproar "Belway bloodletting", confined to the political gossip inside Washington's ring road. And he added: "The frenzy in the Congress is not unusual for them. This will not paralyze the Government. It will make it more difficult for me, yes. But I still would have risked it."

"Frankly, I believe that as the truth comes out, people will see what we were trying to do was right. I'm not going to back off. I'm not going to crawl into a hole. I'm going to go forward. I have a lot of things to do in this job."

Crisis in the White House

Mr Reagan has appalled many senior Republicans, who have been urging the President to admit the Iran policy was a mistake and to co-operate with Congress in investigating the affair.

Mr Reagan insisted on his return from California on Sunday that "we're going to get to the bottom of this". But White House aides have reacted coolly to Senator Dole's call for a special session of Congress to appoint a joint committee to investigate the entire affair. Congress is not due to return until January.

At a White House meeting on Sunday evening, Mr Donald Regan, the embattled Chief of Staff, reportedly opposed such a session and the naming of an independent investigator. Pressure is mounting both in Congress and within the Administration.



The President, Mrs Reagan and the family dog Rex arriving at the White House yesterday.

Weinberger to soothe allies

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, will begin a visit to Europe and Morocco this week for talks expected to be dominated by US arms control policies and the Iran fiasco.

The main purpose of his eight-day visit is to attend the regular annual meeting in Brussels of Nato defence ministers. But he will also visit Paris and London in an attempt to allay allied concerns after the Reykjavik summit meeting and the US abandonment last week of the Salt 2 arms treaty, both of which have been criticized strongly by the Western allies.

He will make a side-trip to Morocco on Friday, the first by a senior US official since 1984. The talks, planned before the Iran fiasco, are intended to improve relations and to express to King Hassan Washington's satisfaction with Morocco's break in its links with Libya and its recent direct talks with Israel.

After Morocco signed a treaty with Libya in August 1984, US military aid dropped from roughly \$90 million a year to an estimated \$35 million this year. Mr Weinberger is ready to open talks with King Hassan on increasing aid, but has no figure in mind and will consult with President Reagan, officials here said.

He will probably be closely questioned, both in Rabat and by the western allies, about the US arms shipments to Iran. But he is unlikely to be able to add to the disclosures, as he was opposed to the shipments from the start and was apparently unaware of the diversion of funds to the Contras in Nicaragua. The thrust of his message, however, will be that US foreign policy and arms control efforts have not been paralysed by the scandal.

The consultations at the Nato defence planning committee are more likely to centre on arms control, arms co-operation projects, President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative and the need for Nato countries to increase their spending on conventional defence.

Allied leaders will want an assurance of better consultations before the US engages in such arms bargaining as took place at Reykjavik. But there is a realization both here and in Brussels that for the moment further movement in arms control talks with Moscow does not look likely.

The allies are not likely to argue again about the US violation of the Salt treaty. They made strong representations to Washington in the summer, and believe that issue has now been lost.

Kinnock fails to persuade America

From Moshin Ali, Washington

The Washington Post yesterday said that Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, was unlikely to succeed in persuading Americans that a Britain divesting itself of nuclear arms would remain a reliable ally and a deterrent to Soviet adventuring.

In an editorial on Mr Kinnock's US tour, the newspaper noted that his party had pledged to ban from Britain nuclear weapons, both British and American, if it comes to power in the next election.

It observed that if Britain ruled out all nuclear weapons the United States would not respond by retreating into isolationism, as some Europeans fear, or by pulling home all its troops from Europe. But it would have to conclude that Britain had begun to think of itself as a small country, like Denmark or New Zealand.

The editorial said that the US had the military power to protect Europe as long as it had allies there.

If Britain refused to share the responsibility for the West's nuclear defence and the world's nuclear peace, Nato would not instantly tumble. But in the absence of the United States' closest European friend the job of maintaining that balance would be more disagreeable.

The newspaper said that Mr Kinnock was doubtless right in thinking that, at least in the short run, nothing very dramatic would happen if he came to power and carried out Labour's promises. "But he would be quite wrong to assume that a Britain moving towards unilateral nuclear disarmament would mean a safer or more stable Europe."

It also said that Mr Kinnock would argue that as a Labour prime minister he would cancel the Conservatives' plans for new Trident missile submarines and would use the money to augment Britain's conventional forces.

Students to go ahead with strike

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Students throughout France appeared determined yesterday to continue their strikes and to go ahead with a mass demonstration in Paris on Thursday despite the Prime Minister's concessions on the three most contentious points in the Government's university reform Bill.

M Jacques Chirac said during a television interview on Sunday night that the Bill had been badly explained and poorly presented and had therefore been sent back to committee for "modification" on those points where the text was "unclear". He suggested that the protest was based on a simple misunderstanding. In particular, he said, there was no question of introducing selection for university entrance: "Everyone with the Baccalaureat who wishes to go to university will be able, without exception, to read the subject of his choice," he said.

Backlash against US seat belt law

From Christopher Thomas, New York

A public backlash against the compulsory wearing of seat belts is emerging in several parts of the United States, mainly out of concern for the preservation of personal choice.

Nebraska's seat belt law became null and void yesterday after a statewide vote on the issue last month. Massachusetts too has rescinded its seat belt law, effective from Thursday, and the issue is being debated hotly in several other states.

In the past two years 26 states have passed belt laws, as has the city of Washington. Government statistics show that their introduction resulted in a minimum 7 per cent drop in the number of front-seat deaths. But many states do not seem to have their heart in the laws. Many, for example, say that police cannot stop a motorist simply for not wearing a belt, although he can be charged with that offence if he is stopped for another reason.

Swedes in fear of new data bank

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A new "Big Brother" row has broken out in Sweden's well-ordered society with the unveiling of plans for a £6 million computerized research register to collect information on the private lives of all those born on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.

Earlier this year plans for a similar register, to include statistics on everyone born in Stockholm in 1953, was abandoned after strong protests.

The register, to be compiled from July 1, 1988, will include information on the individuals' families from the age of 10 until death, with any registered psychological problems, criminal offences, alcohol or drug abuse, social welfare and unemployment payments, divorce or custody decisions.

Worshippers at a lucky temple

From Robert Grieves, Sanchih, Taiwan

At 1am on a rainy Sunday more than 1,000 Taiwanese, among them many prostitutes and gamblers as well as middle-class parents and their children, can be found worshipping at an obscure temple 30 miles from Taipei, near the village of Sanchih on Taiwan's north-west coast.

The Eighteen Gods Temple, known locally as the "Dog Temple", is wrapped in plastic sheets stretched across wooden slabs to keep out the wintry weather.

According to popular legend, a cargo vessel's crew died in a violent sea storm near here 150 years ago. The only survivor was the ship's dog. During the crew's mass burial ceremony he jumped into the pit to be with his masters and was buried alive with them.

Taiwan maintains spirit of Old China

From Robert Grieves, Sanchih, Taiwan

art form, and in many cases the basic ingredients found in Taiwan surpass those that go in to making mainland dishes.

Moreover, most of the artistic heritage of China is housed today in Taipei's National Palace Museum. Peking may have the Forbidden City of China's emperors, but the National Palace Museum contains more than 600,000 paintings, porcelains, bronzes, tapestries, and books, among other objects, dating from the Song Dynasty (960-1279) to 1911, that the Kuomintang spirited out of Peking before 1949.

Unlike the mainland, which announced the elimination of prostitution many years ago, the pursuit of pleasure appears to be thriving in Taipei.

Night clubs, gambling houses, wine bars, discos and the acquisition of money. Gamblers and prostitutes are said to be particularly favoured if they donate directly to the dog. But the temple's powers are available only between 11 pm and 3 am.

Inside the temple, vendors sell flowers, joss sticks, food and trinkets to worshippers who place the items on an altar adorned with ceramic dogs and Chinese saints. Eye-stinging clouds of incense waft over the praying crowds.

Outside, policemen direct traffic, snarled at the entrance, to a car park containing scores of food stalls, clothing shops and airgun shooting galleries. Cooked squid on a stick and fried chickens with their heads intact are two culinary favourites.

Such scenes cannot be found on the mainland, where temples stand largely unused and in need of extensive repair. Their neglect is in part the legacy of China's Cultural Revolution of 1967-76, when an attempt was made to suppress all vestiges of the past, including religion.

It is also the result of 37 years of socialist control that has decreed that religious activities are unproductive and therefore unnecessary.

Taiwan, unfettered by similar ideology, has continued to maintain many of the cultural traditions inherited from pre-1949 China. Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism, which are being revived in halting fashion on the mainland, have strong followings on Taiwan.

Temples of all kinds abound here. From alleyway altars to large structures with grounds that cover several acres.

Chinese calligraphy, painting, ceramics and opera are avidly studied on the island, especially among young people. Even the preparation of Chinese food is pursued as an

Japanese-style 'love hotels'

From Robert Grieves, Sanchih, Taiwan

proliferate in the downtown area and one section of the Taipei telephone book is devoted to "girlie bars". Prostitution is still legal here, exactly as it was in old China.

Despite Taiwan's social and cultural advantages, the allure of the mainland remains strong. Even without direct travel or mail and telephone links to the mainland, many Taiwanese, including senior Kuomintang officials, have returned to the mainland to visit ancestral homes and their relatives.

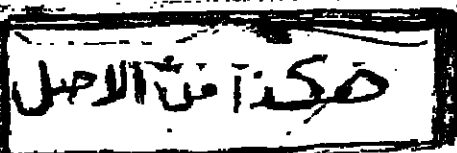
It is this powerful attachment to the concept of one China that Peking is counting on in its efforts to persuade Taipei to rejoin the mainland.

Still, Peking, in its drive to modernize its economy, could learn much from Taipei entrepreneurs. The family which runs the Dog Temple last year opened a bigger temple five miles down the road.

It receives many of the foreign tourist buses from Taipei during the summer months when the original temple is overcrowded with native visitors.

Soft drinks are a soft touch at Sainsbury's.

Advertisement for Sainsbury's drinks featuring images of various bottles and a price list. Items include Carbonated Scottish Spring Water (35p), Cola (48p), UHT Pure English Apple Juice (49p), Francerre Sparkling Grape Juice (72p), UHT Pure Orange Juice (1.49), and Mixer Drinks (2.19). Prices for 2-liter bottles are also listed as 39p.









# Pretoria's rejection of Natal scheme hits negotiated peace hopes

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government's brusque rejection of the qualified majority rule proposed for Natal by an all-race constitutional conference appears to have slammed the door on the last hopes of a negotiated solution to racial conflict.

Pretoria's response coincided with the publication yesterday of an opinion poll showing that 74 per cent of urban blacks would prefer to end apartheid by negotiation rather than violence, and that three out of four favoured a multi-racial form of government over an all-black one.

The leader of the ruling National Party in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, who is also the Minister of Home Affairs, said on Sunday that the proposals of the so-called Natal *indaba* failed to give adequate protection to minority rights and would mean black domination.

This was irreconcilable with the Government's requirement that there must be "effective and equal power-sharing" between the different race groups, Mr Botha said. He also accused *indaba* organizers of forcing the conference to a vote instead of trying to achieve consensus.

Of the 35 voting delegations at the conference, 24 voted in

favour and two against — the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut and the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings, representing white Afrikaner business and cultural organizations respectively.

Three delegations — the Afrikaner and English chambers of commerce in Durban, and Solidarity, an Indian political party — are still

considering their positions. Professor Desmond Clarence, the chairman of the *indaba* and a former head of Natal University, said at a press conference in Durban yesterday that Mr Botha had misrepresented the proposals in contending that they did not provide for power-sharing — "the very thing we have been talking about for the past eight months".

Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the secretary-general of the conservative Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization, the most important black participant in the conference, said that an opportunity like that offered

by the conference was unlikely to arise again and he urged the Government to reconsider.

Some observers suggested that Pretoria's swift rejection, coupled with the shelving last week of a report on the Group Areas Act, which would have recommended relaxing segregation of residential areas, should be seen against the background of a possible white general election early next year.

According to this argument, Pretoria cannot afford to give pre-poll assurances to far-right political parties which have been gaining in strength since the Government embarked on its cautious dismantling of parts of the apartheid apparatus.

The *indaba's* proposals would seem, however, to present more fundamental problems for Pretoria than considerations of electoral tactics. Mr Botha, on Sunday night, went further than previous government statements in defining Pretoria's aim as "equal power-sharing".

But he also made it clear that no constitutional model which made any concession whatever to the principle of majority rule — as the Natal option clearly does — would be acceptable.

Leading article, page 17

# The indaba model for power sharing

The ingenious constitutional model for Natal rejected by Pretoria provides for a two-chamber legislature with wide powers, a provincial governor, a prime minister and 10-man cabinet, a Bill of Rights, an independent judiciary, and cultural councils to protect cultural rights.

**Legislature:** The first chamber would have 100 seats, elected by universal suffrage. There would be 66 constituency seats and 34 list seats. A party would get the same proportion of seats as its share of the vote.

In the second chamber of 50 seats, black African, Afrikaner, Asian and English "background groups" would be allocated 10 seats each. There would be also 10 seats for a "South African group" for voters who reject any label.

**Legislative procedure:** All laws would have to be passed by a majority of both chambers. Laws affecting linguistic, cultural or religious rights would need a majority of the background group representatives concerned.

**Prime minister and cabinet:** The prime minister would be the leader of the party, or coalition of parties, which won an overall majority in the first chamber. He would choose half the cabinet. The other half would be chosen by an electoral college consisting of all members of both houses.

# Soweto wall 'for road safety'



South African authorities deny that the concrete fence, above, is intended to enclose residents in the huge, sprawling black township of Soweto (Reuters reports). Mr Malcolm Mitchell, director of roads in the Transport Department, said the fence was being built to prevent pedestrians crossing a highway near Soweto, and would be no longer than 3.5 miles when complete. Johannesburg's *Star* newspaper suggested that Pretoria was building a "Berlin Wall".

## 27th Chess Olympiad

# Rooks and knights in sandy splendour

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, Dubai

Dubai is a curious location for the 27th Chess Olympiad. There is some water, a lot of sand and dotted around the landscape are some fabulously luxurious office towers, exhibition centres and hotels.

These have been utilized as venues and residences for the 1,000-plus chess-players and officials who have congregated for the Olympics and the international Congress.

Dubai streets and highways are lined with towering plywood chess-pieces. Statues and pictures of camels bearing howdah-like-rooks have sprouted, and every day a mechanized cavalcade of huge chess-piece floats parades through the city, each night choosing a different expanse of sand on which to park.

From a distance it appears that some fantastic giant chess game is being played in the heart of the municipality.

The English team has flourished in this remarkable environment. Under the experienced captaincy of David Anderson, squad leader since 1972, they scored brilliantly against such teams as the US, Hungary and Yugoslavia (all matches won 2½-1½), drew 2-2 with the USSR, and only a shock 3½-½ defeat by Spain placed Britain's gold medal prospect in jeopardy.

The US also performed exceptionally, but somehow the showbiz razzamatazz appeared to have exerted an adverse effect on the normally staid and solidly academic Soviet side.

With rounds to go they were trailing badly, but the sudden arrival of the new USSR President of the Chess Federation, Mr Alex Chikvaidze, a jovial 50-year-old with perfect English, put new heart into the hesitant Muscovite horde. Doubtless he brought with him some pressing inducement for the team to accelerate its performance upwards.

No Arab nation had previously held such an immense sporting event as this Chess Olympiad. The reason is simple — the Olympics, by their very nature, tend to include invitations to Israel.

Yet, paradoxically, by a decision of Fide (the World Chess Federation) taken in 1984 in Greece, birthplace of the Olympic ideal, Israel was excluded. Once the question had been swept under the carpet, the gates were opened for Dubai to put on a show to stun the world.

The first problem was to persuade the world to attend. Norway, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark immediately announced a boycott over Israel's exclusion and a fierce debate over the morality of ejecting a member-state in good standing involved many other federations.

With weeks to go before the starting date, no attendance records were due to be broken. But a brilliant and generous stroke saved the day for those who wanted to use chess to plant Dubai firmly on the international map.

By offering \$1 million (£714,000) for free air tickets to those who were reluctant or experiencing difficulties, the Dubai Government boosted the number of countries represented by teams or delegates to 120 — an all-time record.

It is not surprisingly reputed that the final budget for this Olympiad has now exceeded initial calculations by some 300 per cent.

The gesture was splendid, but the means of selection of the beneficiaries was open to some doubt. Why, for example, pay the full travel costs of Argentina, Italy, Spain, the Philippines and Greece, but refuse to subsidize Brazil, Wales, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, or Bermuda?

Fide has often been accused of autocratic decision-making and here was a perfect case where selection by a committee meeting in open deliberation would have been an ideal way of avoiding criticism.

It is believed that up to eight million people are at risk in the states of Benue, Cross River, Anambra and Imo, and that neighbouring Cameroon is also threatened.

The outbreak of the disease in September has doubled the normal yellow fever fatality rate of 5 per cent, and it is feared that the death toll may rise further when statistics become available from the more remote regions.

Visitors to Nigeria are not at risk, according to the organization, as vaccination is obligatory for all people entering the country.

The latest yellow fever epidemic, spread by mosquitoes from monkeys, is thought to have broken out because of development in Nigeria's rain forests which brought man and monkey into closer contact.

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The MI5 case

# Whitlam discloses agency's plot to kill Eoka leader

From Stephen Taylor  
Sydney

Mr Gough Whitlam, former Australian Prime Minister, told the MI5 book hearing yesterday that it would be in Australia's interests for allegations of wrongdoing by British security services to be made public.

This was because publication would draw attention to the fact that the Australian security services no longer engaged in such practices, he added.

Appearing as a witness on behalf of Mr Peter Wright, and the Australian Heinemann Publishing Company, Mr Whitlam said also that he had read the manuscript which Whitehall was trying to have suppressed, and did not believe it could prejudice Australian security operations.

He indicated, however, that in addition to more familiar allegations of MI5 "dirty tricks" believed to be in the book, it contained information of a plan to assassinate General George Grivas, the Eoka Cypriot commander.

Evidence yesterday put into sharp focus that, in pleading a national security interest, Whitehall needs to show to the New South Wales Supreme Court a connection with Australia's interests. At one point, Mr Justice Powell said: "I am interested in the national security interests of the United Kingdom only insofar as they bear on the national security of Australia."

On that question, Mr Whitlam's evidence as Labor Prime Minister from 1972 to 1975, was in ironic contrast to that offered by the present

Labor Administration of Mr Bob Hawke.

Earlier in the day, Mr Michael Codd, the Cabinet Secretary and Canberra's equivalent to Sir Robert Armstrong, whose evidence has dominated the proceedings so far, supported Whitehall's case that publication would diminish the confidence placed in British Security services by their Australian equivalents.

Mr Whitlam said that soon after he came to power in 1972 he had ordered a shake-up of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), which had been modelled along the same lines as MI5 and had kept under surveillance "trade unions, intellectuals, and political parties".

"Before that time, ASIO operated in the same way as MI5. It would operate in breach of the law," Mr Whitlam said. It would burgle and bug diplomatic premises. Indeed, he indicated, it had once done so in Canberra at MI5's behest, but the "other side" had developed a device to block the bug which was already obsolete.

Additionally, he said, ASIO would watch migrant groups and would infiltrate political parties. That had not happened, to his knowledge, since 1972, he added. "MI5 may have a licence to break the law, ASIO does not have. No one is licensed to break the law in this country."

So far as Mr Wright's book was concerned, he said, it was right for the Australian public to know that governments in Canberra did not co-operate with such activities.

He added: "Australia's security services should not be condoning breaches of the law by the security services of any power, however historically or contemporaneously close to us."

The importance of intelligence links between Britain and Australia was anyway less than it had been. The main intelligence-sharing relationship was with the United States. That with Britain was smaller and diminishing as a result of the lessening of British power and its withdrawal from the Pacific.

There was nothing in Mr Wright's book, he said, which bore on modern methods of countering terrorism. In one of the few instances in which it touched on such activity, Mr Whitlam said there were people in Australia who might describe those characterized as terrorists as freedom fighters.

"You are referring to the national insurgency in Cyprus?" he was asked by Mr Malcolm Turnbull, counsel for Mr Wright.

"Yes, the preparations to assassinate Grivas, who was of course the hero of compatriots now resident in Australia," Mr Whitlam said.

Mr Codd, on the other

hand, said the Hawke Government believed generally that publication could damage national security. The book described techniques and operations, which, if made public, could diminish confidence in MI5's ability to protect secret information.

Canberra's submission had been made late because its attention had only been drawn to the case in August. The matter had been considered by the Security Cabinet, which consists of Mr Hawke and an inner circle of five ministers.

Mr Codd referred to one principal Australian concern - that ASIO may have been compromised from its creation in 1948 if, as Mr Wright maintains, Sir Roger Hollis, the former Director-General of MI5, was a Soviet double-agent.

Sir Roger advised on the structure of ASIO when it was formed, but his involvement otherwise was "tenuous", Mr Codd said. Sir Roger had taken no part in recruiting.

Sir Robert Armstrong's cross-examination is expected to continue this morning after a ruling by the judge on whether confidential papers produced for his inspection by Whitehall ought to be shown to Mr Turnbull.



Police escorting Mr Frank Foerster, aged 24, a West German, into a Malaysian court. He is the first foreigner to face hashish trafficking charges which carry the death sentence.

## Four more killed in Punjab violence

Delhi (AP) - The deaths of four more people in the Punjab yesterday at the hands of Sikh militants prompted calls in Parliament for the sacking of the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala.

Police fired into the air and used tear gas yesterday to disperse 3,000 rioters protesting against the killing on Sunday of 24 Hindus in the Punjab's bloodiest Sikh terrorist attack.

The Khalistan Liberation Force claimed responsibility for the killings. Police said at least five people were injured and about 425 people arrested in and around the capital yesterday, including 300 who courted arrest in Mahatma Gandhi's tradition of non-violent protest.

Police said 25 people were arrested when a mob of about 3,000 blocked a highway on the fringe of the city and that another 100 were picked up in south Delhi as protesters tried to stop buses.

"There is a lot of tension in the city, but we are keeping a watch on things," said Mr Ved Marwah, the Delhi Police Commissioner, who has banned public gatherings.

Police said 24 Hindus were killed and eight wounded in an attack on Sunday night by four gunmen near Khudda in Hoshiarpur district, about 217 miles north-west of Delhi.

## Downpour finale to long papal tour

Victoria, Seychelles (AP) - The Pope completed the longest pastoral pilgrimage of his papacy yesterday with a rain-drenched 5 1/2-hour stop in the Seychelles, where he made a plea for the sanctity of marriage and the family.

In a homily at an open-air mass under a steady drizzle he called close-knit family ties

"an irreplaceable treasure" which kept the fabric of society from unravelling.

The sermon, delivered in French, was the last of a journey to the South Pacific covering six nations in two weeks.

After a short private meeting at the official residence of President René, the Pontiff

left for Rome.

The tropical downpour had begun as his Qantas jet flew into the Indian Ocean archipelago from Australia.

But despite the wet tarmac, he knelt and kissed the ground before being greeted by church leaders and President René, who once studied for the priesthood.

## Lange says SIS not compromised

From Richard Long, Wellington

The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, yesterday entered the row over former MI5 chief Sir Roger Hollis, saying he was "absolutely unimpressed" with claims that the man who helped establish Australia's and New Zealand's security organizations had been a Russian spy.

Mr Lange, who as Prime Minister is the Minister in Charge of the Security Intelligence Service (SIS), ruled out the possibility of it being compromised, saying that if this had been the case then it

would not have had the list of successes which it had, including the 1960 expulsion of the Soviet ambassador, Mr Vesovoi, and the discovery of a spy ring in the Moscow-aligned Socialist Unity Party in an Auckland motel.

"If the New Zealand SIS had been at the disposition of Moscow, it would certainly have rewarded its paymasters very badly indeed."

Mr Lange admitted, however, that he was not aware of the degree of Sir Roger's involvement in establishing the New Zealand service after assisting with the establishment of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization. Sir Roger had advised on the setting up of its New Zealand counterpart, the SIS, in 1957.

The New Zealand author Michael Parker, in his book on the SIS, says that of the original 19 officers in the New Zealand service, seven were said to have been recommended by Sir Roger and were British.

Mr Lange said Sir Roger's involvement had been a long time ago.



Mr Lange: list of New Zealand security successes.

## Successor appointed by Ershad

From Ahmed Fazi  
Dhaka

Three weeks after he lifted martial law, President Ershad of Bangladesh has moved swiftly to soothe the bruised feelings of the Army and of the ruling Jatiya Party with a midnight reshuffle among his Council of Ministers.

He has brought into the 40-member Cabinet four MPs belonging to the Awami League, the dominant group in the opposition. The Justice Minister, Judge A.K.M. Nurul Islam, was named as Vice-President and successor.

Vice-President, Minister for Law & Justice Judge A.K.M. Nurul Islam, Prime Minister, Posts & Telecommunications Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, Deputy prime ministers Moudud Ahmed (Industry), Prof M.A. Matin (Interior), Kazi Zafar Ahmed (Ports, Shipping & River Transport), Relief & Rehabilitation Maj Gen (ret'd) M. Shamsul Hossain, Commerce Maj-Gen (ret'd) M.A. Munem, Co-operatives Shah Moazzem Hossain, Irrigation, Water Development & Flood Control Anwarul Islam Mahmud, Fisheries & Livestock Sirajul Hossain Khan, Social Welfare & Women's Affairs Begum & Rabeya Bhuiyan, Energy Mineral Resources Anwar Hossain, Foreign Affairs Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, Health & Family Planning Salauddin Kader Chowdhury, Land Reform & Administration A.K.M. Mayeedul Islam, Agriculture Mirza Rubeana M.A. Mannan, Affairs Moulana M.A. Mannan, Textiles Works Sawfiqul Ghani, Textiles Sunil Kumar Gupta, Information Anwar Zahid, Finance M. Sayeeduzzaman, Planning Air Vice Marshall (ret'd) A.K. Khondoker, Education Mahbubur Rahman, Information M. Imam, Communications M. Motiur Rahman, Labour & Manpower Abdur Rashid, Without portfolio Maj-Gen (ret'd) Mahmudul Hasan.

## Girlfriend caught in escape bid

Hof (AP) - An East German aged 19 escaped to West Germany but his girlfriend apparently was caught by Communist troops during the climb over a boundary fence, West German police said yesterday.

They also said that 13 Polish tourists defected to West Germany during a weekend bus trip to Munich.

## Tremor peril

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - Earth tremors in João Câmara, in north-east Brazil, destroyed more than 1,000 homes but caused no deaths.

## Trial at last

Penang (Reuters) - Frank Foerster, aged 24, a West German, went on trial after a three-year remand, on a charge of possessing 8oz of cannabis.

## Ancient find

Peking (AP) - Chinese archaeologists have found a front tooth and lower jaw of what may be a man who lived 1.8 million years ago.

## Record bag

Nairobi (Reuters) - Two Britons, Terry Stevenson and John Fanshawe, have set a record by spotting 342 bird species in 24 hours.

## Still bullish

Vienna (Reuters) - Harald, a Czechoslovakian bull, broke a European record by surviving 213 days with a plastic heart.

## Correction

General André Kolingba has been elected President of the Central African Republic, not the Ivory Coast as reported from Abidjan yesterday.

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# Spending crisis forces Israel to think again on traditional policies

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A profound rethinking of traditional Israeli policies, defence, social services to defence, is under way by government economic planners who are struggling to find ways to contain spending within the limited resources available next year.

Fierce inter-departmental battles are going on as individual ministries fight to preserve their programmes, while the Treasury is seeking to impose an across-the-board cut of 3.9 per cent, arguing that this is the only way to stop a new inflationary spiral which would wreck all the hard-won achievements of the austerity measures introduced in summer last year.

Among the unpopular options being considered are devaluation, large-scale privatization and — most controversial of all — a total restructuring of the Army.

The need for cuts is being forced on the Government because without them there seems no chance of avoiding a huge budget deficit in the year ahead. At the same time there is a commitment to tax reform, because the economy is stifled by the fact that taxation accounts for almost 60 per cent of the total national wealth. Money has also to be found to repay government loans next October which total nearly £1 billion with a further £2.5 billion a year later.

Mr Moshe Nissim, the Finance Minister, has ruled out any increase in taxes and has been thinking of saving money by further reducing subsidies for basic commodities and exporters.

But the inevitable jump in inflation that this would bring is politically unacceptable to Mr Yitzhak Shamir. He cannot afford to see this happen so soon after his taking over as Prime Minister from Mr Shimon Peres, whose great achievement was in running the Government while inflation was cut from about 450 per cent to about 20 per cent a year.

Mr Shamir cannot allow himself to be branded as the

man who allowed inflation to start again, especially with a general election no more than two years away. If Mr Shamir gets his sums wrong, Mr Peres could try to force an election even sooner.

The three big spending ministries are Defence, Health and Education. Significantly, there has already been a great deal of screaming from all three.

The Health Ministry has just asked for about £12 million to provide drugs and essential supplies for the many hospitals it claims are already out of money, even though they are not supposed to receive any new funds until the start of the next fiscal year in April.

The Education Ministry has warned that if cuts are brought in it will have to send all children home from school at 11 in the morning and sack 8,000 teachers.

The Ministry of Defence, which uses a quarter of all the nation's available resources, has asked for a 10 per cent budget increase. The Treasury is accusing it of waste, of spending too much pay for full-time soldiers, and of buying too much of the wrong kind of equipment.

The huge cost of the defence budget is giving the more adventurous planners more room for thought. The bulk of the cost goes in running and maintaining a relatively huge standing Army and on the annual reserve training sessions for the entire adult male population under 55.

Although it is almost sacreligious to mention it in a country where the Army is so revered for its professional dedication and skill, some planners are beginning to argue that it would be better and safer to leave the job of defending Israel to a "smart weapons" system. This would involve enormous capital outlay, but would cost less in the end than paying the upkeep of the Army and maintaining reserves in readiness.

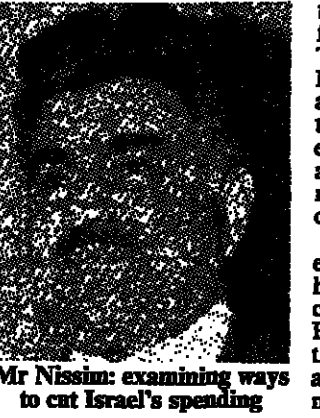
Moreover, it would give a boost to the Israeli technical industries which would be involved in their development and would therefore open export markets. At the same time, such weapons would preserve a qualitative edge over the Arab forces, which have increasingly been buying weaponry so good that it has eroded the difference in fighting ability of the two armies.

Such radical thinking has yet to surface in public debate, but inside the Defence and Economics ministries the discussion is under way. Meanwhile, Mr Shamir has got to find ways of balancing next year's budget.

One idea winning increasing favour is to privatize. Profitable businesses which could attract buyers include the telephone company, Bezek, the Israeli chemical company, and — though a loss-maker — the national airline, El Al. There is even talk of privatizing education.

Least popular of all is the idea of a devaluation, although this has been put forward by the head of the Treasury's budget division, Mr Aaron Frenkel. He has argued that this would avoid the need to compensate exporters for the rise in wages and other costs and so save money and reduce demands on the budget.

Mr Shamir, who is no economist, knows that somehow he has to square all these circles. And that if he fails Mr Peres is waiting, ready to go to the country claiming that he alone knows how to run the national economy.



Mr Nissim: examining ways to cut Israel's spending

# Ministers agree to ease EEC trade

From Our Correspondent, Brussels

EEC trade ministers agreed yesterday on a series of long-delayed measures to ease trade and travel between Common Market nations.

It followed an appeal for more speedy decision-making by Mrs Thatcher, who called on EEC governments to drop "thick" and political objections to 12 agreements which have held up for months by one or two countries.

But diplomats say that the Prime Minister's letter was probably less effective than the new pragmatic policy re-

cently espoused by the European Commission and the British presidency which lays down EEC guidelines.

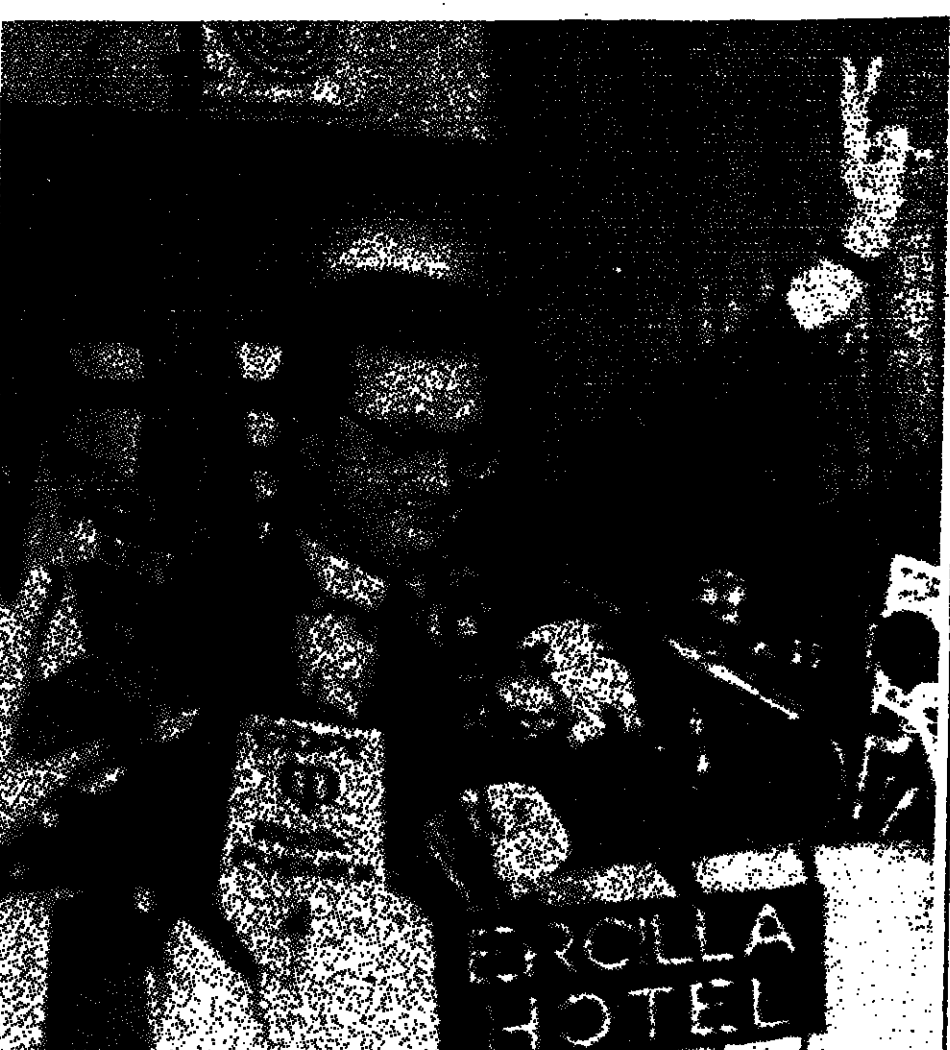
The arrangements leave it to individual countries to make their own regulations on a series of measures, from fire safety in hotels to controls on counterfeit goods.

Although the agreement on fire safety standards is most likely to catch the public eye, diplomats point to agreements on counterfeit goods and on mutually-recognized patent

rights for microchips as the most important economically.

Under the new agreement, customs officers can seize goods which they suspect may be counterfeit. They can then be destroyed or disposed of non-commercially so long as they do not re-enter the EEC market or damage the interests of trade mark holders.

The costs of counterfeit goods have been estimated by the European Parliament at more than £40 billion and 100,000 EEC jobs in 1985 alone.



Basque voters divided

# Coalition talks begin after confused electoral result

From Richard Wigg, Bilbao

Basque politicians yesterday began preparing for negotiations to form a coalition government, made inevitable by a general election revealing that Spain's northern region was more divided politically than ever.

A majority of the Basque people — 71 per cent turned out at Sunday's election, the highest since 1977 — showed themselves united only in wanting more home rule from Madrid. More than two-thirds of the 75-seat Basque Parliament will be made up by various Basque nationalists.

Against such a background, the Socialists will be best represented, having won 18 seats, one less than they had in the previous Parliament, but nonetheless one more than those held by the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), in power for the past six years.

The scene early yesterday in two Bilbao hotels, from where the Socialists and PNV ran their campaigns, illustrated the complex results. Both were celebrating because the PNV had mustered 18,000 more votes than the Socialists, who took only 22 per cent of the total votes cast but won the most seats. (Proportional representation in the three provinces explains this result.)

If Señor José Benegas, the 38-year-old from San Seb-

astian and number three in the Socialist Party, can persuade three or even more parties to adopt a benevolent attitude, he is likely to become chief minister by mid-January.

"A Pyrrhic victory" was the judgement on the Socialists' performance by leaders of the Popular Unity (UP), the radical left-wing Basque nationalist coalition and political wing of Eta, which continued an electoral advance by winning

A prompt resurgence of Eta violence is the Socialists' main worry if they take office, hence Señor Benegas's desire for nationalist support.

The PNV has given itself a fortnight to decide whether to govern in coalition with the Socialists, who got their chance after the Nationalists split two months ago.

Señor Carlos Garaicoechea triumphed with his break-away Basque Solidarity Party, gaining 14 seats.

Whether the PNV declines or not, Señor Benegas needs 20 seats for a majority and must look as well to Señor Garaicoechea, who has set tough terms, and to Señor Juan Bandres, whose Basque Left performed well.

Señor Bandres contends that as both a Basque nationalist and a Socialist, he should be Chief Minister. Offering electors the best-prepared programme, his 50 per cent advance in both votes and seats was one of the few positive results on Sunday night.

A resounding defeat was inflicted on the right-wing Popular Alliance, meaning another serious blow for Manuel Fraga. By contrast, Señor Adolfo Suárez's Centre Party enters the Basque parliament for the first time.

## BASQUE ELECTION

Seats won in new Basque Parliament (1984 election in brackets):

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Basque Nationalist | 18 (19) |
| Basque Solidarity  | 14 (7)  |
| Popular Unity      | 13 (11) |
| Basque Left        | 9 (9)   |
| Popular Alliance   | 2 (7)   |
| Democratic Centre  | 2 (2)   |

13 seats, only five less than the Socialists. (One of its six new MPs in Señor Benegas's home province is in a Spanish jail awaiting trial for an alleged terrorist offence.)

Strong, especially among the young in a region who are suffering one of Western Europe's worst unemployment rates for the under-25s, the radical coalition was endorsed during the campaign by the best-known leader of the Basque armed separatist movement.

# Burgers and pizzas mark Kremlin's new pragmatism

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Soviet viewers were recently treated to a curiously flattering television portrait of a New York branch of McDonald's, complete with fawning praise for the sizzling hamburgers and a frank admission from the Russian commentator that the Communist state could learn from the standard of service found there.

Coinciding with the news that PepsiCo is negotiating a chain of more than 100 Pizza Hut restaurants in the Soviet Union and *Izvestia's* report that American diet foods are soon going to be in Moscow stores, the film was further proof that Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's economic revolution is also aimed at transforming trading relations with the West.

The main reason for the change of heart is Moscow's new economic pragmatism, reinforced by the collapse in world oil prices, which has drastically worsened Soviet terms of trade and could cost the Kremlin more than \$4 billion (£2.8 billion) this year in export earnings despite some increase in sales. Its current severe shortage of hard currency has been exacerbated by the continuing high costs of coping with the aftermath of the Chernobyl disaster.

The international dimension of the Soviet reform programme has been highlighted by the recent approaches to a number of world financial bodies until recently regarded as anathema to ideologues in the Kremlin.

They have included the 92-member General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which in September unceremoniously rebuffed the approach, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Community and the World Bank.

The transformation has been such that US diplomats have coined the phrase "economic détente" to describe it.

Explaining the West's coolness to most of the Kremlin's new advances, Western experts often cite technical reasons stemming from the Communist system. But underlying political factors are considered equally as important and the main block to any rapid rapprochement.

Just as the onset of the Cold War was essentially behind Moscow's failure to join GATT and the IMF when they were set up after the Second World War, Western observers believe that only a dramatic improvement in the East-West climate (which patiently failed to emerge from Reykjavik) is likely to favour its membership in the future.

Because of its foreign currency losses, which have led to even greater shortages, the Soviet Union is expected to borrow heavily on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

Reliable estimates predict an increase in its gross debt from western sources from \$28.6 billion (£20.2 billion) at the end of 1985 to \$53.1 billion by 1990.

The unprecedented series of requests for an entrée into some of the West's main economic forums is also seen as recognition that the structure of Soviet exports is unsatisfactory, being much too heavily oriented towards primary products.

This is one reason behind the announcement that, from January 1, trade with the West will be liberalized with some 90 ministries, agencies and organizations given the right to trade independently.

The reform, which has attracted much interest from westerners frustrated by the red tape of the existing system, has yet to be spelt out in full. It is known that looser control of external trade will be handed to the newly-formed state foreign economics commission



### GORBACHOV'S ECONOMIC REVOLUTION Part 2

headed by Mr Vladimir Kamenster.

Since the initial announcement in September, there have been signs of official caution, with the visiting Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Ruud Lubbers, being informed on November 21 that the new scheme would start on a small scale and only be expanded if it was successful. He was told that the two central planks of the experiment would be decentralization and joint ventures with the West.

Although some two dozen joint ventures are already under way with Eastern bloc countries, concerns (mostly combining Soviet capital with East European know-how), the sudden enthusiasm for setting them up with the capitalist West represents a major ideological shift. It is understood that the Soviet participants will insist on retaining a 51 per cent stake.

The Kremlin's new-found willingness for economic ties across the Iron Curtain was earlier displayed by July's surprise agreement to partially honour pre-Russian Revolution bonds held in London. That cleared the way for Soviet bankers to borrow on the London bond market

# ENTERTAINMENTS

### CONCERTS

**BARRACUDA** 8.00-10.00. The Barracuda Band. Live. 10.00-11.00. The Barracuda Band. Live. 11.00-12.00. The Barracuda Band. Live.

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL** 8.00-10.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Live. 10.00-11.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Live. 11.00-12.00. The Royal Festival Hall. Live.

### EXHIBITIONS

**"Yellow City"** An exhibition of selected artworks for the Christmas season.

**"The Christmas Spirit"** An exhibition of selected artworks for the Christmas season.

### ALDWYCH

**THE MAINTENANCE MAN**  
A Comedy by Richard Morris  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

**THE DOUBLE**  
A Comedy by Richard Morris  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

**JUDI MICHAEL DENCH WILLIAMS**  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

### NATIONAL THEATRE

**THE MAINTENANCE MAN**  
A Comedy by Richard Morris  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

**THE DOUBLE**  
A Comedy by Richard Morris  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

**JUDI MICHAEL DENCH WILLIAMS**  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

### THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY

**THE MAINTENANCE MAN**  
A Comedy by Richard Morris  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

**THE DOUBLE**  
A Comedy by Richard Morris  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

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### ART GALLERIES

**THE MAINTENANCE MAN**  
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"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

**JUDI MICHAEL DENCH WILLIAMS**  
"A hilarious comedy about a man who loses his job and his wife."

### OPERA & BALLET

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**  
8.00-10.00. The Royal Opera House. Live. 10.00-11.00. The Royal Opera House. Live. 11.00-12.00. The Royal Opera House. Live.

**ROYAL BALLET**  
8.00-10.00. The Royal Ballet. Live. 10.00-11.00. The Royal Ballet. Live. 11.00-12.00. The Royal Ballet. Live.

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# Show-sopran

Advertisement for a soprano performance, featuring a large image of a soprano singing into a microphone.



THE ARTS

The masterpiece of ironwork

A railway station has been turned into a museum: the Musée d'Orsay opens in Paris at the end of this week, a showcase for 19th-century European art and design. John Russell Taylor looks at the first exhibition, and other Paris shows

Cool views

Phil Cool does a passable impersonation of a Dobermann pinscher with shaving cream on its face. Part of the trouble with Cool II (BBC1), is that the stand-up comedian uses this same expression for his readings of Kirk Douglas, David Frost, Boris Karloff, Håge Greese and the northern contribution of Preston. Only Ronald Reagan (his best) and Pam Ayres ("People think the P. is for public") escape his canine graces.

As an impressionist, Mr Cool relies heavily on four letters words and a script lacking in the rib-tickles of subtlety; a script mature with lines like "Kids, they're a bit too childish for my liking" and jokes about how the CIA begged Reagan's favour because he speaks through his fundament. It is odd this should be so bad since it is written in tandem with Jasper Carrott. Unlike Carrott, though, Mr Cool stands up through the whole show without any recourse to filmed inserts (in which I suspect he would be very good).

In examining the role of women, A People's War (C4) - about life on the Home Front

TELEVISION

In the Second World War - took an important, under-explored subject but made it ditchwater dull.

Britain was the first country to call up women and until 1939 few married women worked for wages; by 1943 seven million women were doing so - in factories, as ARP, as part of the land army. To begin with, the recruiting drive painted a rosy world. One film clip showed a girl gazing moonily-eyed at a poster, imagining herself driving an open car for some cigar general and then accepting an engagement ring from a wounded man in hospital. The reality was a world of 12-hour shifts and half-pay. Unfortunately, Liz Neeson's programme seemed to go against the grain of what it was discovering. Having learned to stand up for themselves, many of those interviewed had obviously sat down again after the war.

Nicholas Shakespeare

GALLERIES

Musée d'Orsay Le Triomphe des mairies Petit Palais

Louis Sîe Institut Français d'Architecture

Boucher/Estève/La France et la Russie au siècle des lumières Grand Palais

Of all the museums to appear in this last decade prodigious of museum building, the Musée d'Orsay must have excited the most advance comment and speculation. The very idea of taking Laloux's vast Gare d'Orsay, a masterpiece of Beaux-Arts ironwork redundant and semi-derelict since 1961, and making it into a museum-gallery of 19th-century art and design, was imagination-grabbing. And a number of preliminary exhibitions lifting the veil from now this corner of the museum's vast holdings, now that, whetted the appetite and raised expectations. As did the extraordinary works the museum was buying at auction and privately, notably in Britain, which gave the impression that this was going to be truly a European collection, and not merely French.

matter of its location. The view on entry is stunning. Quite rightly, if the building was to be preserved at all, the integrity of the great arched central hall has been respected: the whole length of the building is laid out as a central avenue lined with sculptures, and the painting galleries within this central area are kept low and unobtrusive to either side. The trouble is that the building dwarfs the art - even very big pieces, like Carpeaux's La Danse, removed from the facade of the Opéra - and constantly calls attention to itself, for itself. Gae Aulenti, no stranger to museum design, has solved many of the problems with considerable ingenuity, but again, it is an ingenuity of which one is constantly, distractingly aware.

This would not matter so much if the works displayed were more interestingly selected from the museum's vast possibilities, or arranged in a more innovative fashion. To begin with, despite the museum's recent purchasing policy, this remains essentially a collection of 19th-century French art, with just here and there a nod to what was going on elsewhere: a couple of rooms of Venetian, Glasgow and American furniture from the turn of the century, a tiny room of Belgian Symbolist painting, and one solitary room devoted grandly to "Ecoles Etrangères", sticking a couple of Italian Divisionists hard by a single Winslow Homer and just round the corner from a Burne Jones. If a museum is going to be given over more than 90 per cent to national art, it would do better to be overtly a national museum.

More serious still is the opportunity missed to give us what the preview exhibition, which was seen in Brooklyn and Dallas earlier this year, claimed the d'Orsay was going to: "From Courbet to Cézanne: a new 19th Century". All the literature about the museum makes a big point of the changes which have come about in our views of the second half of the 19th century, including the reevaluation of Art Nouveau, Symbolism, and even Academic art, with the addi-

tion of photography as a subject for aesthetic study.

But though the museum does certainly show a lot, particularly in the Academic line, which would, until perhaps 10 years ago have been automatically relegated to basements, there is no attempt whatever at a new synthesis. Impressionists hang with other Impressionists, the Nabis with their own little enclave, and the great works of Courbet are placed in solitary splendour all by themselves at the beginning of the suggested itinerary. Symbolists and Academics still have their own areas, shown, one feels, as phenomena rather than art. Why not do something really innovative and have, say, a gallery for a year, or for five years, and put Monet and Bernard together, or Puvion and Caillebotte? There is just one place where the possibilities inherent in the collection are touched upon in this way, when Moreau and Degas are put in adjacent galleries, with an early Degas historical painting between, as a sort of bridge which suddenly makes one realize that, radically different though these two artists' lines of development were, they did not live in different worlds. It is a pity, too, that the Fine Arts and the Applied Arts are kept pretty rigorously apart, when this seems the ideal opportunity to bring them together.

It is too early to judge how the small temporary exhibitions the museum intends to have will work, since the first eight, though already virtually in place, do not open until December 18. It seems a pity that a really wonderful opportunity has been missed, to open the d'Orsay with a splendid show now at the Petit Palais (until January 18), Le Triomphe des mairies. This concerns itself with the décors of the Paris mairies between 1870 and 1914, a subject central to the new museum's concerns. And it really does retell one's sensibilities. Though a couple of the painters concerned - Puvion de Chavannes, Carrière, even Chéret - are still current in our thinking about art, most have dropped completely from the official pantheon and the conventional art history. And yet these sketches, brilliantly displayed

next to photographs of the finished works and documentation about the town-halls concerned, the conditions of the competitions and so on, have so much life, vigour and sheer invention, not to speak of the dazzling technique one takes for granted, that we do really emerge refreshed, enlightened, and with much wider artistic horizons than when we went in.

Elsewhere in Paris there is a mixed bag of exhibitions, all of them interesting, if only to put one's ideas on their subjects in order (even depressing order). At the Grand Palais there are Boucher (until January 5), Estève (until January 12) and La France et la Russie au siècle des lumières (until February 8). Boucher emerges as decorative and agreeable in ones and twos, but dreadfully monotonous in colours and compositions over the whole career - and not even as titillatingly erotic as famous pictures like La Belle Oromphey (not included, curiously) might lead one to believe. Estève, though provocative of ecstasies among the few people there when I saw it, seems to be a perfect example of the sort of grand French bad taste which does not (mercifully) travel: his abstracts from the Fifties onwards are colourful, certainly, but quite incoherent unless one regards them as sketches for curtain fabric - and even so. The Russian show is of historical rather than artistic interest: Russian aristocrats abroad getting themselves painted in Paris much as the English did in Rome, minor French artists visiting St Petersburg, and even more minor Russians learning what they could from the visitors. But there is at the Institut Français d'Architecture a totally beguiling show, easy to overlook, devoted to the architect-decorator Louis Sîe, of Sîe-et-Mare fame. He designed all kinds of things, from mansions to scent bottles, most notably in the Twenties; his drawings are exquisite, his furniture the fine flower of Art Deco, and the fabrics and fittings have all the delicacy and precision, wit and charm that one associates with France at its best.



Dwarfed by design: self-portrait of Gérôme sculptant les gladiateurs by Jean-Léon Gérôme in the Musée d'Orsay

A decade away from The Met is too long a time for a soprano of the calibre of Dame Joan Sutherland. James Oestreich reports from New York on her welcome back

Show-stopping soprano's return

OPERA

I Puritani Metropolitan Opera, New York

In recent years, the absence of Joan Sutherland (which has now reached a full decade) has been cited almost ritually as emblematic of the Metropolitan Opera's failure to secure the world's finest artists on any regular basis. So her return this season to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her debut at the house (as Lucia di Lammermoor, on November 26, 1961) was a signal event indeed, the more so since she recently had to cancel several appearances hereabouts due to an ear problem.

When she came on-stage as Elvira in a revival of Sandro Sequi's 1976 production of Bellini's I Puritani (at whose opening she had also sung), she literally stopped the show, touching off an ovation that lasted several minutes. She had no choice but to acknowledge it and leave the stage, so that her husband, Richard Bonynge could restart the scene in the orchestra.

One does not, of course, look for the bloom and freshness of youth in the performance of a 60-year-old, and Sutherland seemed tentative at the start, her tone somewhat covered. The wanted authority soon returned, however, and she invariably rose to the big moments masterfully. If she by-passed some of the altitudinous challenges, what she attempted she achieved, quite simply as no one else can today. Accustomed to hearing the pitchless swoops that now pass for colouratura, one was struck anew by Sutherland's ability to make meaningful contact with virtually every note even compassed in a run. From her compassed in a run, and if she regally walked through the youthful role, that seemed good enough at least for this occasion. Nor was it by default that Sutherland made such an impression, for she was surrounded by as close to an all-star cast as the Met can come these days: Samuel Ramey (Giorgio), Sherrill Milnes



Joan Sutherland as Elvira

(Riccardo), and Salvatore Fisichella (Arturo). The diminutive hopelessly over-matched in his confrontation with Milnes, emitted beautiful with Milnes's high notes tone, though his high notes seemed effortlessly launched rather than floated and he rather than his own changeable enforced his tempo and some notions of tempo and times pitch. Ramey and Milnes, impressive in both voice and carriage individually, proved doubly so in combination. Musically, however, the performance seemed a bit under-rehearsed, lacking Bonynge's typical polish. No matter, Sutherland was back, if only briefly, notwithstanding the sobering reminder of just what it is we have irretrievably lost in these last ten years.

LONDON DEBUTS

Billy Eidi from Lebanon was brave to choose Chopin's "La ci darem la mano" Variations with orchestra for his debut. The piece is a death-trap, with nerve-racking leaps and handfuls of rapidly repeated notes, that can usually only be accurately negotiated in the recording studio. Eidi did not have the panache to save the work from sounding badly written. His fortes were rather hard and there was some unsteadiness, but this is hardly a work in which one can assess an artist with any reliability.

Another Lebanese pianist, Abdel Bahasseh El Bacha, former winner of the Queen Elizabeth Prize in Brussels, has a devastating clarity in his piano style such as I have seldom encountered. His directly focused tone in the opening of Schumann's obscure Introduction and Concert Allegro, Op 134, with orchestra was profoundly pure, but he seldom varied his dynamic range, and to some extent this nullified the initial impact.

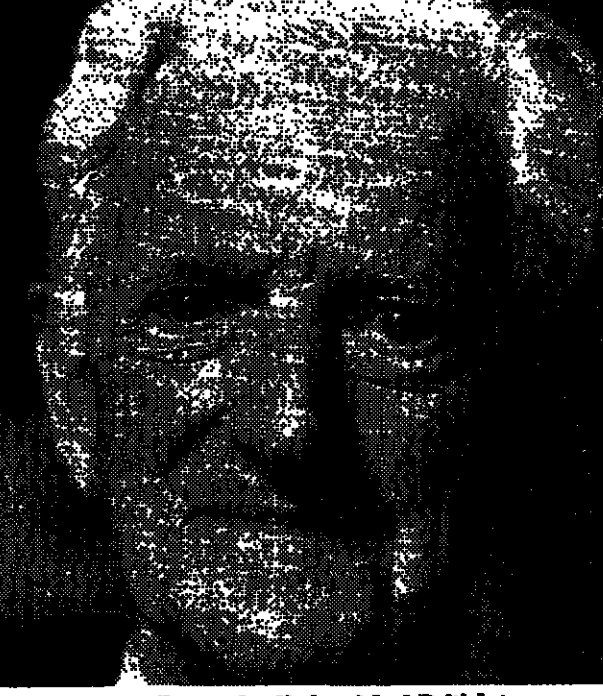
The Irish harpsichordist Emer Buckley is one of the very few such instrumentalists I have heard whose playing is expressive. The harpsichord is an instrument capable of no variety in dynamics, and yet through her exquisitely developed phrasing Miss Buckley brought to life works by Le Roux and Froberger.

James Methuen-Campbell

The Italian pianist Claudio Crismani, to judge him from the second half of a concert which included Liszt and Scriabin, which he devoted to what was cautiously claimed to be the British premiere of Bartok's Six Piano Pieces from Bluebeard's Castle, is more than adequately equipped for the technical and musical demands of those composers. The Bartok pieces are, it seems, shrouded in obscurity. Bartok apparently began the transitions in 1945, shortly before his death, and it was left to his friend Gabor Antal to finish them. The music works well enough in its new medium, but why the composer, who had by then settled down into a relatively conservative idiom, should want to return to the expressionistic, folklore influenced savagery of his younger days is a fascinating matter for speculation. Anyway, Crismani powered his way through the cycle with admirable tenacity, though his two encores, a Chopin Polonaise and Nocturne, were able to show a more tender side to his nature.

Stephen Pettitt

Shadowed by memories



Sir Peter Pears, the distinguished British tenor

TRIBUTE

CBSO/Rattle Covent Garden

There is a sense in which the War Requiem was an odd work to choose for Sunday night's tribute to Sir Peter Pears, but it is not the deepest one. As Pears's own words suggest, quoted in the programme book from a late radio interview, there is no "suitable" occasion for the piece, as there is no suitable occasion for war.

To perform it here was, of course, a tribute to his creative companionship in Britten's music, but there was justification too in the work's double nature as a public and private commemoration. Fitting a concert that was both a royal gala, attended by Princess Alexandra, and a personal memorial. As it happened, this duality was caught right from the start, for Colin Matthews's new Tribute Fanfare was, self-declaredly, both monument and acclamation, moving slowly up from the depths over an insistent slow drum pulse. It worked splendidly as an approach to Britten's arrangement of the National Anthem, which has its own way of mixing celebration with intimacy. After that this long programme continued with Mozart's Sinfonia concertante, where Bruno Giuranna offered more contrast than answer to Anne-Sophie Mutter's

CONCERT

LSO/Abbado Barbican

At first sight, a Brahms concerto and a Tchaikovsky symphony would seem to make an odd pairing. But in the case of Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony and Brahms's First Piano Concerto there is, of course, a convenient link, that of tragedy, a turbulent kind in the one case, but more resigned in the other.

It was an emotion that the London Symphony Orchestra, inspired by Claudio Abbado's conducting, seemed in the mood to make the most of, in spite of one or two brief moments of technical insecurity, most noticeably from the strings at some of the more intimate points in the Tchaikovsky.

For the more turbulent work, the Brahms, of course, the soloist was Vladimir Ashkenazy, who performed with resilient toughness where he needed to, yet who was also able to make an imperceptible sound in the more subdued sections of the slow movement.

Yet there, as in the more graceful passages of the finale, he still maintained the essentially dark, restless spirit of the music, helped in no small measure by some sensitive woodwind playing. But this was also a reading of impressive unity as well as finely executed detail, for which Abbado must take equal credit. The Tchaikovsky, meanwhile, was delivered with the emotional exaggeration it needs. Why, after all, bother to disguise its unashamedly self-indulgent tragedy by understatement? Abbado relished its extremes of dynamic. He was also willing to give the March a free rein, so that its very relentlessness made it into something quite bizarre, its empty yet terrifying power calling to mind the finale of Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony. Yet in such overwhelming company, the work in the end seemed curiously to lack substance, and for once one was left questioning whether the tears shed in the finale were real or only those of a crocodile.

Stephen Pettitt

Advertisement for Menotti's 'The boy who grew too fast' and 'Amahl and the night visitors' at Sadler's Wells Theatre. Includes dates (Dec 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27) and times (7.30pm, 2.30pm). Tickets: £2.75 - £22.00. CHILDREN HALF-PRICE. (calls c1 draw circle) 01-278 8916

Advertisement for the Royal Opera House and Sadler's Wells Theatre in association with Youth & Music present FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHRISTMAS. Includes dates and times for the production.



# There's no place like first place

Thirty years ago this week the Melbourne Olympic Games were in full swing. British athletes enjoyed some heart-stopping successes and some heartbreaking near-misses. William Greaves found lasting effects among victors and vanquished

History remembers the autumn of 1956 as a time when British and French forces landed in Suez, Russian tanks rolled into Budapest and the whole world held its breath. Even in distant Melbourne, where the Olympic Games were being staged in the southern hemisphere for the first and only time, the rumblings of international crisis were heard - Egypt, Iraq and Lebanon withdrew from the games in protest over Suez and Holland, Spain and Switzerland pulled out in the wake of the Hungarian invasion.

But 2,958 men and 384 women kept their appointment with personal destiny. Some had realistic hopes of gold medals, while for others a medal of any metal was beyond their wildest dreams. All of them knew that the 17 days from November 22 to December 8 would provide their only chance to tilt at sporting immortality.

The once-in-four-years formula of the Olympics constitutes both the games' fascination and, for the competitors, their agony. Some are fated to "peak" the year before and some the year after. Some, like Britain's Chris Brasher (3,000 metres steeplechase) and Gillian Sheen (individual fencing), came to Melbourne and stumbled more-favoured rivals to win gold with their finest ever performance on the day it mattered.

Other Britons who came home with gold were Judy Grinham in

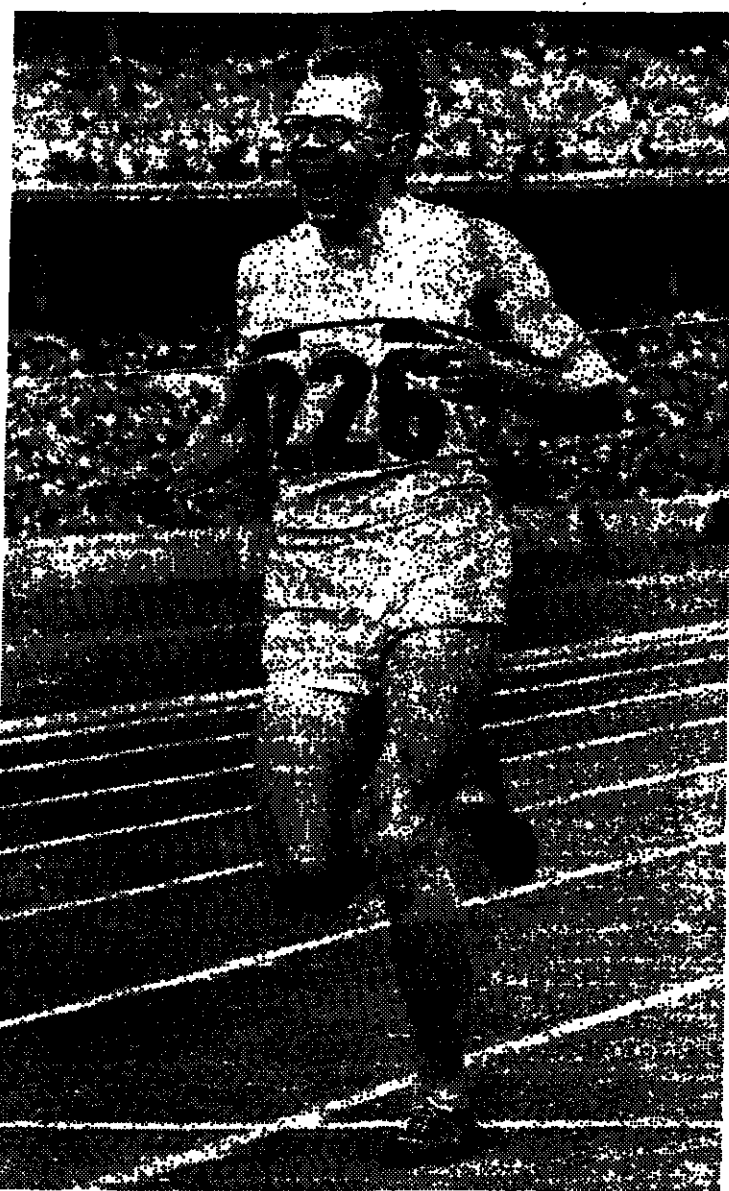
the 100 metres backstroke and boxers Terry Spinks and Dick McTaggart, while in Stockholm - venue for the equestrian events to bypass Australian quarantine laws - Frank Weldon, Laurence Rook and Albert Hill won the three-day equestrian event.

On the other side of the coin, Oxford undergraduate Derek Johnson, in the 800 metres, would miss out on gold by a whisker and spend the next 30 years pondering ruefully what might have been.

And for Gordon Pirie and Derek Ibbotson, silver and bronze medal winners in the 5,000 metres, there was to be a poignant and tragic reason to remember Melbourne. The man who beat them, Russian super athlete Vladimir Kuts, paid for his intensive training programme with his first heart attack four years later and died from his fourth in 1975 at the age of 48.

Today, Gillian Sheen (now, as Mrs Gillian Domalosa, a dental surgeon in Auburn, New York State) keeps her medal embedded in the lid of a cigarette case. "I think my children are quite proud of me, but they wouldn't admit it," she says. "The other day I caught one of them showing the medal off to one of his college friends."

And the others? How did the medals won and the medals narrowly missed affect their lives? One thing is certain: not one of them will forget what happened to them in Melbourne.



Winner, loser, winner: Chris Brasher crosses the line to controversy



Marathon man: thirty years on, Brasher stays close to the sport

### CHRIS BRASHER

Chris Brasher, Britain's only athletic gold medalist at the Melbourne Olympics, won the 3,000 metres steeplechase by a clear 15 yards, lost it 10 minutes later by disqualification and, with the vociferous support of the athletes who had been placed above him, was reinstated to his title at the very end of a nerve-wracking afternoon.

The win, the controversy and the final outcome were to prove typical of his irrepressible progress through the next 30 years. Today, aged 58, he is Olympic and athletic correspondent of *The Observer*, race director and chairman of the London Marathon and managing director of Fleetfoot, a Lancaster-based sports goods firm.

"In 1955 I ran a time which put me into the world's top ten," he recalls. "So I said to myself that if I gave up smoking and socializing for a year I could be in the top six. And if I could be in the top six, why

not a medal? And if I was good enough for a medal, why shouldn't it be gold?"

"If you set yourself a target you must never take the easy way out. When we started the London Marathon it was no good to me that it should merely be big. It had to be the biggest and best in the world."

Enjoying a pint of beer and with a packet of cigarettes at his elbow, Brasher disguises his perfectionist determination behind a genial and even slightly battered exterior. And the gold medal, he insists, was just a passing phase in his life.

"It was so far in the past," he says reflectively, "and I had quite forgotten about the anniversary until the other day."

"It's no good saying a gold medal gives you self-confidence because you wouldn't have won it without that in the first place, but I suppose it did cement it by proving I could make it work for me in a crisis."

And the medal now? "I think it's on top of a book case - we're not a very sentimental family, I'm afraid."

### JUDY GRINHAM

Sandwiched between two days of "collywobblers" and six crazy months of celebrity was the heart-stopping instant when Judy Grinham's last desperate thrust of outstretched fingers won her the gold medal in Melbourne's 100 metres backstroke.

Not even the official clock could separate her from American silver medalist Karin Cone, and both swimmers went into the record books with exactly the same time.

Thirty years later, Mrs Judy Roe is a training co-ordinator in Dr Barnardo's appeals department and the wife of a Hertfordshire chartered surveyor.

"I was just a 17-year-old girl when I got into the pool and when I stepped out again I was in a different world of TV and radio interviews, after-dinner speeches and personal appearances. In 72.9 seconds I was expected to change into a completely different person."

The fact that Judy remains today, by her own admission, "very shy with a tremendous inferiority complex" is due less to accident than to her own design. "Those first six months were as though I was walking around behind a plate glass window. People were out there but part of



Love over gold: Judy Grinham as winner, left, and mother, right

me was completely withdrawn behind a protective shell.

"I knew that if I once allowed myself to dwell on that medal then the whole of the rest of my life would be an anti-climax. I had to keep looking forward - I just couldn't afford to look back."

But has the winning of that gold medal - stored away in an anonymous-looking box - opened doors in her career? "Never," she exclaims. "If ever it did get out that I once won an Olympic swimming event I always made sure it only did so after I had got the job. I need to be certain, you see, that any



Love over gold: Judy Grinham as winner, left, and mother, right

achievements which come my way are because of what I am and not because of something I once did."

The medal she won has not, however, impeded her personal contentment. "I used to astound people when I was 23 by saying how I wanted six children. Well, I now have two of my own from my first marriage and then when I married Mike I inherited four more. I'm very lucky to be so happy."

"And I haven't lost all my competitiveness, either. I still find it hard losing to any of the kids at cards."

### DEREK JOHNSON

With 80 yards to go in the 800 metres final, Derek Johnson saw the gap he had been waiting for. Sixty yards from the tape he hit the front. And today he makes his admission with a wry smile. "From that moment on I started day-dreaming about running my lap of honour."

The dream turned to a nightmare when the American favourite, Tom Courtney, gathered the last remnants of his courage and stamina, caught his British rival almost on the line and stole the gold medal by one-tenth of a second in the closest finish to a middle distance event in Olympic history.

For Johnson, the silver medal was a bitter disappointment and time has done nothing to ameliorate his almost brutal self-condemnation. "Tom was unconscious when he crossed the line and didn't even know he'd won. He pulled out all the stops when it mattered and I didn't - I will always rebuke myself for that."

"The year before I had an international in Moscow I'd had tonsillitis and I won that race by running myself into bed for the next three days. This time I didn't do it. If it had been me who had collapsed on the ground in Melbourne I'm not saying I would have



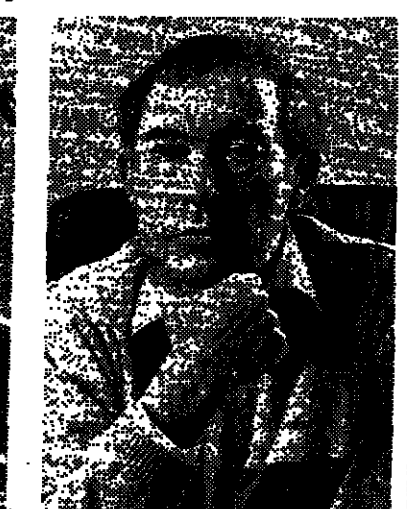
Haunted by a split-second: Derek Johnson reflects, right, on defeat, left

won. But I would have been a hell of a lot happier to have lost."

At the time, Johnson was a 23-year-old physiology student at Oxford University. He believed that he would have a second chance of a gold medal four years later, but in 1958 tuberculosis effectively ended his athletics career.

Johnson, divorced and living in an apartment in Holland Park, London, is a computer consultant and president of the International Athletics Club.

"The gulf between gold and silver is tremendous," he says.



Haunted by a split-second: Derek Johnson reflects, right, on defeat, left

"There is just no comparison at all. I have no doubt that if I had won the gold, things would have been different. I believe that opportunities - especially business opportunities - would have come flooding in."

But Johnson still enjoys prestige in his sport. He admits that he used his status as a medal winner to mastermind the athletes' revolt which led to a British team going to the 1980 Moscow Olympics in spite of Government pressure to stay away. "I am maturing nicely," he says with a smile, "into a state of total competitiveness."

## A rural city dream

In a mild and sensible sort of way, David Goode is a revolutionary. He wants to see cities transformed, so that rooftops sprout herbs and woodlands and office buildings bloom with yellow rocket and ivy-leaved nasturtium. He also harbours a secret dream - to reintroduce to London the peregrine falcon, that most prized and elegant of hunting hawks.

Goode is an expert in the ecology of wetlands, who was botanically blooded in the peaty wilderness of the Shetlands. But he has since undergone a radical change of habitat. The wild place that tempts him now is the man made urban sprawl.

In 1982 he gave up his job as assistant chief scientist at the Nature Conservancy Council to become head of the Greater London Council's first ecology unit. In April, the unit survived the wreckage of the GLC and was taken under the wing of the more environmentally-conscious London boroughs: 23 out of 33 now support it - to the tune of £240,000 a year.

Over the last decade, fascination with nature in cities has grown enormously and to satisfy this interest Goode has taken his camera and his trained naturalist's eye and foraged through the new urban wilderness.

Earlier this year he outlined his findings in *Wild in London*, published by Michael Joseph. This month his urban wildlife show takes to the road, beginning with a fortnight's exhibition at St. Pancras and Waterloo stations.

Goode and his team of ecologists display what is essentially a gazetteer of an alternative metropolis - a landscape of abandoned docks and railway stations, ruined castles, forgotten waterworks and overgrown wastelands. They chart the retreat of industry and its replacement by nature.

Most people are aware of the fox's return to the city. But what of the rare little ringed plovers breeding in dried filter beds in Hackney? Or the nine species of butterfly sighted one warm August day at the disused Bricklayer's Arms goods station off the Old Kent Road or even the ring-necked parakeets which, having escaped from aviaries and multiplied in the south London suburbs, have given Britain its first species of wild parrot?

Hence the dreams of a wilder city. If they can create a woodland on the roof of a multi-storey car park in Detroit, why not in London?

The great Victorian naturalists thought that cities and wildlife were incompatible. But the kestrel returned to London of its own accord - can the peregrine be far behind?

David Nicholson-Lord



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## Nabokov: lust and found

Vladimir Nabokov's prototype for *Lolita* - lost in wartime Paris, found in New York, mistaid again and rediscovered in Switzerland - has finally burst into print amid a flurry of scandals and scholastic speculation. *The Enchanter* has occupied French and Swiss best-seller lists since September. On its appearance last month in the United States, it was hailed by Edmund White as the literary event of the year. British publication, by Picador, is scheduled for January.

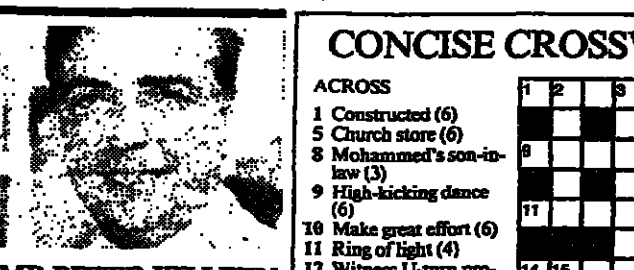
Written in 1939, *The Enchanter* is the short, sad story of a respectable jeweller undermined by his passion for 12-year-old girls. It was, wrote Nabokov, "the first little throb of *Lolita*". But it left him so uneasy that he meant to destroy the manuscript, the last fiction he would write in Russian.

In May 1940, the Cambridge-educated academic fled from France to America, where he landed a university teaching post and in 1955 won celebrity with the paedophile *Lolita*. Four years later, in New York, he turned up a single copy of *The Enchanter* and was taken aback by what he called "a beautiful piece of Russian prose, precise and lucid." He offered it to *Lolita*'s publisher, who accepted with alacrity.

But Nabokov was then occupied translating Pushkin's *Eugene Onegin*. By the time he was free to prepare an English version of the novella, it had vanished once again. He returned to Europe, settling in 1961 in the Palace Hotel, Montreux, where he died in 1977.

It was in family archives at the hotel that an American researcher, Brian Boyd, found the manuscript. A visiting French publisher learned of its existence in a conversation with the author's widow, Vera. The manner of its exhumation, however, has raised question marks. Early in 1985, a Russian scholar at the Sorbonne made a much-publicized effort to blame the elegant Nabokov for a nasty, pseudonymous 1930s work called *Novel with Cocaine*. It provoked heated exchanges before a consensus formed to affirm that the novel was the work of a semi-literate nonentity, Mark Abramovich Levi, who died in 1936 in Istanbul. But the attacks and innuendos prompted Dmitri Nabokov, the author's son and translator, to leap to his father's defence. Dmitri insists it is "sheer coincidence that the novella is appearing now. That's just the way the manuscript turned up. It's the kind of story that would have appealed to Father."

Norman Lebrecht  
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MR PETER KILLEEN  
Our third extract from Robert Kilroy-Silk's political diary *Hard Labour*, published on September 24, inappropriately attributed to Mr Peter Killeen, assistant regional organizer of the Labour Party in the north-west, a comment about the Transport and General Workers Union's attitude towards the membership of a delegate to the Knowsley North constituency management committee, which was in fact made by Mr Peter Fisher. We apologize to Mr Killeen for our mistake and any embarrassment it may have caused him.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1121

ACROSS  
1 Constructed (6)  
5 Church store (6)  
8 Mohammed's son-in-law (3)  
9 High-kicking dance (6)  
10 Make great effort (6)  
11 Ring of light (4)  
12 Witness U-turn prohibition (5)  
14 Of food items (13)  
17 Primula type (8)  
19 Ancient Syria (4)  
21 Relate (6)  
23 Calabar people (6)  
24 Small advertisements (3)  
25 Mean (6)  
26 Control (6)

DOWN  
2 2nd Japanese City (5)  
3 Miniature representation (9)  
4 Male ballet dancer (7)  
5 Go to see (5)  
6 Knight's title (3)  
7 Games region (7)  
13 Destination (9)  
15 Rower (7)  
16 Pretful (7)  
18 Group of eight (5)  
20 Retaining axis (5)  
22 Primrose (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1120  
ACROSS: 1 Odd job 2 Sate 3 Climb 9 Read-out 11 Trembled 13 Flat 15 Microchip 18 Role 19 Sparsely 22 Marango 23 Poppy 24 Reg 25 Faint  
DOWN: 2 Drive 3 Jib 4 Burden of proof 5 Star 6 Trollop 7 Acute 10 Turn 12 Back 14 Thor 15 Malaria 16 Prom 17 Lymph 20 Exit 21 Snip 23 Pia

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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Jewel standards

Sparkle and glamour have come back to the West End with a fresh look - fine stones set in a cluster of jewellery shops

People aren't shy about wearing their jewellery any more, says Edward Green of Garrard, who is showing off his refurbished store this week. The airy shop, decorated with new pillars, the grand old staircase and a tempting vista of a Palladian garden, looks as though a younger generation has taken over the ancestral home. Garrard has kept the family silver and displays some splendid stones, but with a sense of youth and freshness. There is a brand new gift department, and a new category of jewellery, including gold and diamonds set in Perspex, at relatively low prices.

This, in essence, is what is happening to London jewellers who, for the past decade, have been living off a big-spending foreign clientele while their home-grown customers grew older. The new sales pitch for the younger generation comes partly from an instinct for self-preservation, and partly from the clients themselves who are investing big bang money in precious metals. "I am amazed at the depth of our English clientele," says Edward Green of the Crown Jewellers.

The spur to the traditional jewellers has been the cluster of names - illustrious or less well-known - setting up shop in London. The lower end of Bond Street is now paved with diamonds which is an appropriate metaphor since pavé setting - the technique of butting stones together like a glittering crazy paving - is the look of the moment. Van Cleef and Arpels, who opened in London in 1983, have superb pavé set mixes of yellow and white diamonds and their secret technique of "invisible" settings in a current special exhibition.

Tiffany is the latest big name to come to London. Its enthusiastic young director, Rosamond Monckton, has some bold and unusual stones - including a rose-pink kunzite set in silver - as well as Paloma Picasso's colourful amethysts and citrines. I see a gentle trend towards silver among the new jewellers, and Tiffany have a small selection of silver jewellery on an abstract or a nature theme from £65 to £850. Ilias LALAOUNIS works in gold, the richest, gleaming 22-carat gold which he sculpts into jewels inspired not only by his own Greek heritage but also by what he describes as the "recurring patterns" which are found throughout our cultural history.

His revival of ancient techniques was first applied to copies of ancient jewellery. But LALAOUNIS, an ebullient designer in his sixties, has since drawn on a wellspring of nature: insect life, the movement of waves and water, sperm cells and chromosomes, galaxies and planets. His creative energy transforms these into striking but harmonious jewels, redolent of history.

There is a new price category for the imaginative jewels which start at around £500 and average from



£2,000 to £3,000. For this kind of investment you would get jewellery made to your own taste, commissioned from a choice of illustrators by Fiona Luke. Fiona, a former designer at Asprey and Collingwood, describes her style as "flowing and liquid using a lot of small stones to keep to a shape and form". She works from 3 Cork Street, London W1.

Delicate "white" jewellery, fashioned in platinum and diamonds and set in vogue during the Edwardian era, is the speciality of Nigel Milne (16c Grafton Street, London W1). He recreates gem set drop earrings on the bow theme (from £3,000) and the same idea is worked by his modern designer Kiki McDonough, whose onyx heart and crystal jewels all sell at under £500.

Tonight at The Times shopping evening at Liberty, the launch of an exhibition of silver jewellery underlines the new trend. Cobra and Bellamy, whose costume jewellery from the past is now part of Liberty's fine jewellery department, are introducing Blum and Bertagnoli from Italy, whose hammered silver jewellery, inlaid with opals and pearls, is an effective bridge between fashion and fine jewels, and fun to wear.

Above: Fine feathers and fine jewels: Garrard's important heart-shaped emerald and diamond necklace, £100,000; earrings, £22,600. From Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, 112 Regent Street, London W1. Yves Saint Laurent's green-black cockatoo feathers on a scarlet satin jacket, faux print gloves, from YSL Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street, W1.

Above right: Golden symbols: Ilias LALAOUNIS's sculpted 22-carat gold lion's head twist brooch, £2,575; earrings, £1,590; brooch, £1,350. Lion bangle set with diamonds, sapphires and rubies, £3,725. Ram's head brooch, £1,060 and bracelet, £3,485. All from Ilias LALAOUNIS Gallery, 174 New Bond Street, W1. Roland Klein's plissé stripe sweater, £159 from 26 Brook Street, W1.

Right: Silver leaves: Tiffany's sterling silver ivy-leaf necklace, £995; earrings, £110 from Tiffany, 25 Old Bond Street, W1. Victor Edelstein's ivy green silk velvet dress to order from 9 St Pancras News West, SW7 by appointment.

Far right: Animal magic: Cartier's panther bangles in emerald, diamond and onyx, £46,000, and double-headed, £73,025; panther sock diamond and pearl earrings, £7,025; ring, £5,285. All from Cartier, 175 New Bond Street, London W1. Bruce Oldfield's mink-trim velvet dress from 27 Beauchamp Place, SW3.



Make-up by Ariane for Yves Saint Laurent Beauté, using faux colours. Hair by Caron Banfield. Photographs by JOHN SWANMELL.

ral y m sible sort of is a revolu- to see cities hat rooftops l woodlands flings bloom set and ivy- He also t dream - to London the s, that most nt of hunting expert in the nds, who was oded in the s of the Slet- e has since lical change of lld place that w is the man rawl. ave up his job lef scientist at Conservancy me head of the ion Council's unit. In April, ved the wreck- and was taken g of the more ally-conscious ghts: 23 out of 100 a year. ant decade, fas- nature in cities armonously and to interest Goode s camera and his rallist's eye and ough the new w- ss. is year he out- dings in Wilt in blished by Mi- t. This month his life show takes to beginning with a exhibition at St. and Waterloo and his team of display what is a gazetteer of an metropolis - a of abandoned railway stations, meteries, forgotten s and overgrown s. They chart the industry and its nt by nature. ople are aware of return to the city. of the rare little lovers breeding in r beds in Hackney? ne species of butter- d one warm August the disused r's Arms goods sta- Old Kent Road or ring-necked par- rich, having escap- ries and multiplied in th London suburbs, ven Britain its first of wild parrot? the dreams of a ity. If they can cre- and on the roof of a orey car park in De- by not in London? great Victorian natu- thought that cities and were incompatible e bestrel returned to e of its own accord - te peregrine by far David Nicholson-Lord

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All that's glittery Oh, what a glitzy party. When publisher Naim Attallah launched his third fragrance at Bill Stickers in Soho last week, he guaranteed glitter for the glitterati by dressing his pretty "young thing" assistants in gold lamé confections run up by his cook. Alice Jay, 18, greeted guests including her father Peter with his new wife Emma, and Auberon Waugh who posed with a fine-up of golden girls for the paparazzi. Margaret Hemingway was there, wrapped to her ears in fur, and the diminutive Lyusye de Paul tressed her blonde mane over the carrier canopy. Rebecca Fraser, daughter of Lady Antonia Plater, was another star guest.

PEOPLE Perhaps Naim is thinking of having the rest of her literary family to Quartet to complete his collection of society authors? In case this sparkling crowd still missed the point, Soraya Khashoggi, clad in white lace like a benevolent fairy godmother, distributed silver lamé pouches (presumably also run up by the cook) containing gold plaques of the fragrance. Naidor (Nai for Attallah, D'or for the glitzy gold packaging) is described as "a provocative perfume for the extravagant woman". At £2,280 for 25 ounces, you're telling me. Mouth of Michael Fashion aficionados will be glued to their television screens on Friday evening when man-of-all-trades Michael Roberts

Red salesmen Those two fashion giants, Pierre Cardin and Yves Saint Laurent, are fighting an epic battle to be the first to launch French fashion in both the Peoples Republic of China and The Bear next door. Raisa Gorbachev will open the first Cardin shop in the Soviet Union next summer and Saint Laurent and his partner, Pierre Bergé, have been appointed consultants to China's Ministry of Light Industries and Textiles. Upstairs at Soho's Groncho Club last week, the Italian family Benetton cast off their commercial colours and launched their spring collection for art's sake. Students from the Royal College of Art and St Martin's had their paintings hung alongside mannequins draped in the united colours of Benetton.

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David Hart argues that both Gorbachov and Reagan's critics in America are wrong over the future of deterrence

# Why Moscow must join Star Wars

John Grimwade/Richard Wilson

Most opponents of the US Strategic Defence Initiative regard it as some kind of Utopian dream that will destabilize the strategic relationship. To claim that the SDI is destabilizing is to accept that the present strategic situation is desirable. It is not.

The SDI is a practical attempt to protect the world from the all too real strategic nightmare that the present Soviet first-strike capability creates. Here is one version of that nightmare.

It is 3 am in Washington. President Reagan is asleep. He is woken to be informed that American early warning computers have detected a Soviet missile attack. He has about 25 minutes, the flight time of the missiles, to decide if the computer information he is being given is correct or the product of an electronic brain-storm, if American early warning command personnel have been overcome by Strangelovitchia, if the missile launch is an accident or deliberate, if he should launch his own missiles.

He has to make these decisions while he is dressing, while he is being hustled on to an aeroplane or into a bunker. Many of his closest advisers may not be available, even on the telephone. Access to Soviet leaders on the hot line takes many valuable minutes to secure. His own command and control procedures have to be initiated. There will be absolutely no time for calm reflection.

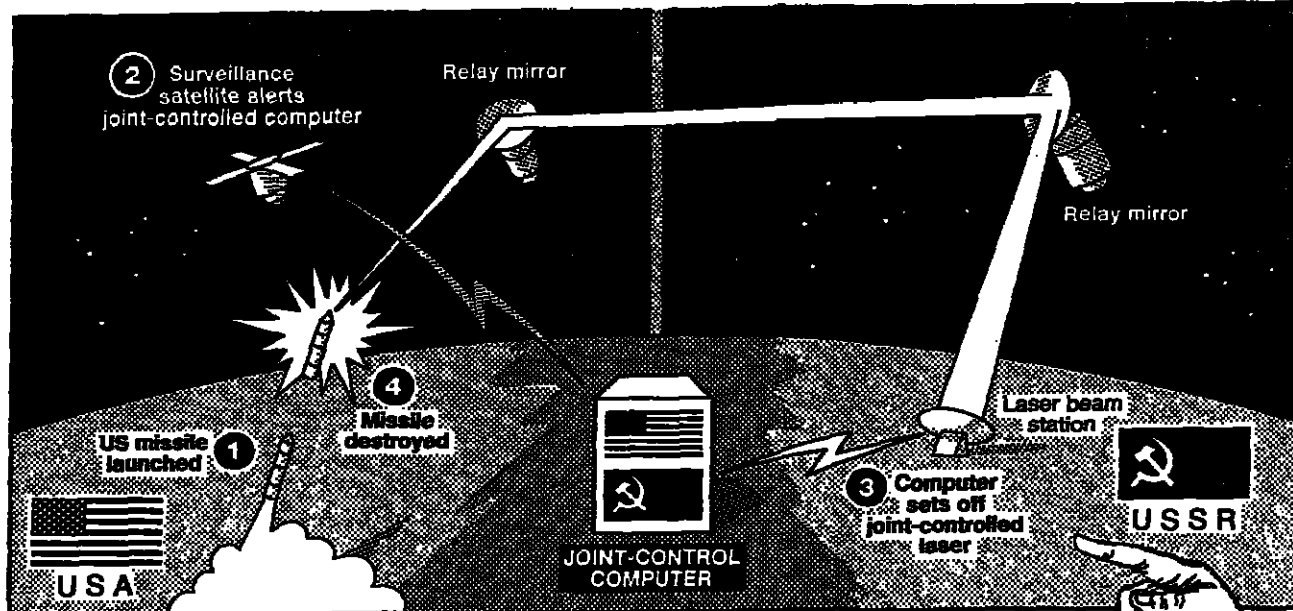
What president would order the launch of American missiles under such circumstances?

The nightmare does not end there. Imagine that the Soviet Union launched a first strike and that the American president did not order his missiles to be launched soon enough to escape destruction. All American land-based nuclear forces and many command and control centres would be destroyed. Between five and ten million Americans would be dead or dying.

In such a case, the president would have two options - to surrender or to order those bombers that had survived and the missile-armed submarines on station to launch a counter-attack against Soviet civilians, knowing that the Soviet Union could and would retaliate against American civilians.

How has this instability arisen? At the time of the 1962 Cuba crisis America had about 4,000 nuclear weapons and the Soviet Union about 100. That, together with certain Soviet conventional force inferiority, explains why Khrushchev backed down. The Cuba debacle caused as deep a psychological and political wound in the Soviet Union as the Vietnam defeat caused in the US.

The Soviet Union's response was to create a strategic and conventional capability that would make it immune from the kind of blackmail that Kennedy used against Khrushchev. Today, the Soviet Union has many more accurate, land-based strategic missiles than the Americans. This



provides it with a first-strike capability.

Those who argue that the Soviet leaders would never launch a first strike miss the point entirely. The Soviet Union does not need to initiate a first strike. In any Cuba-like confrontation it can face down the Americans simply by possessing the capability.

When President Reagan took office he had to decide whether to acquire a first-strike capability for America, a most destabilizing option, or to do something else. The first aim of the SDI is much more practical and limited than most of its critics will admit. It is to deny the Soviet Union its first-strike capability and thus restore a measure of strategic stability.

The principal thrust of SDI research has been towards achieving weapons systems that will destroy missiles just after they are launched, in the "boost phase". As now envisaged, boost-phase defence systems will consist of satellites to provide warning and tracking information, lasers on the ground, aiming systems - for example, mirrors in space - and battle management computers to control the various elements.

A missile launch will be detected, the lasers will fire a beam of very high energy light up to a mirror that has been waiting in space, in a geo-stationary orbit above it. This mirror will send the beam to another battle mirror that has been waiting above the Soviet Union which, in turn, will direct the beam on to the rising missile and destroy it. All this will be controlled by the battle management computer.

Will it work? Despite claims by scientists in America and here that the technology cannot be invented (there were similar claims by similar eminent scientists before the atom bomb was invented), research under the SDI has been enormously successful. There have been important breakthroughs, including transmitting lasers through the atmosphere without losing optical quality, in the design and engineering of large

and small mirrors, in the technology of missile interception over great distances, demonstrated recently, and in the detection and tracking of missiles at the very high levels of accuracy needed for boost-phase interception.

Some opponents of the SDI argue that even if a system could be made to work, the space-based elements, for example the mirrors, would be vulnerable to Soviet pre-emptive attack. They point out that the Soviet Union has already demonstrated an anti-satellite capability. Informed SDI supporters counter this by saying that research already demonstrates that the cost of destroying the mirrors would be so much greater than the cost of deploying them that the Americans would be able to deploy enough to provide invulnerability through redundancy.

Other opponents, especially those administration officials who do not want to abandon the concept of offensive deterrence, argue that boost-phase defence is all very well but it has not been demonstrated and, in any case, the Soviet first-strike capability could be neutralized more simply, using existing technology, by weapons that destroy missiles' warheads just before they strike their targets, in the "terminal phase".

part from the horrific cost of achieving modern terminal defence systems - so horrific that the Americans have deployed none and the Soviet Union only one, even though the ABM treaty permits each side to deploy two - such a decision would undermine the essential moral and strategic principles of the SDI vision.

The gravamen of President Reagan's concept is to harness America's technological genius to create a series of defensive weapon systems that will be able to destroy an increasing number of Soviet missiles in the boost phase. Initially, even if they can be relied on to destroy, say, only 32 per cent of launched missiles, this will remove the Soviet Union's first-

strike capacity by making the success of such an attack impossible to predict and therefore too uncertain to be a credible military threat.

Eventually, as the systems improve to the point where they can be relied on to destroy, say, 70 per cent of all launched missiles, they will render all ballistic missiles, by far the most unstable element in each side's strategic arsenal because of their very short flight time, too unreliable to be worth deploying in affordable numbers.

In this way Reagan seeks a transfer from deterrence by threatening the destruction of the other side to deterrence by rendering the other side's missiles impotent and obsolete - a transfer from offensive to defensive deterrence.

If the SDI does produce effective defence weapons the Soviet Union will, naturally, feel that it has been partly disarmed. That, after all, is the intention. Those who argue that this would cause it to react in unpredictable and dangerous ways and call for more conventional forms of arms control, for example, by agreement, have a right to an answer.

There is an answer, a profound and startling idea that is currently being debated by those advisers closest to President Reagan and who most enthusiastically share his strategic vision. In many public statements at Geneva and at Reykjavik, Reagan offered to "share" the fruits of the SDI with the Soviet Union.

At first sight this idea seems so ridiculous that most observers dismiss it as a political gimmick. Gorbachov did not take it seriously. In his post-Reykjavik television broadcast to the Soviet people he asked why the Americans should expect him to rely on their offer to share SDI when they would not share much less sensitive technology and, on occasion, had even refused to share their grain surplus. This reaction is not surprising since few administration officials have thought "sharing" out.

Reagan advisers are now exploring the idea in greater detail and



any missiles that were fired from either country. The joint control facility would not need to diminish the defensive capability of either side. Only a sufficient number of strategic defence weapons necessary for the destruction of the other side's missiles would need to be dedicated to it. Further independent systems, to provide invulnerability through redundancy, could be deployed by either side if it wished.

Proponents of this idea argue that a system for population defence does not have to be perfect in order to be worthwhile or in order to be "shared". A limited system could be deployed that prevented either side from having any chance of making an effective first strike.

They point out that present arms control agreements, far from

creating stability, have presided over the acquisition by the Soviet Union of its first-strike capability, largely within the terms of the treaties - which the Soviet Union has in addition breached, although Moscow, of course, denies this.

They say that a Joint Strategic Defence Agreement would enhance stability not only because it would prevent either superpower from acquiring a first-strike capability. It could also be regularly tested and compliance by both sides could be publicly demonstrated. Either side could switch the system on at any time and then launch unarmed missiles in trajectories that simulated an attack by the other side.

Such a system would confer other important benefits. Some Washington officials believe that the Soviet rocket forces are not as well run as they might be. There have been unconfirmed reports that nuclear missiles have been fired during practice and subsequently destroyed in flight. After Chernobyl these reports assume new credibility. The Americans, too, have had near-accidents. A Joint Strategic Defence System would be able to cope with such emergencies and, largely, remove the dangers of an accidental nuclear war.

Many inside and outside the administration will say that Moscow would never enter into such an agreement. But sooner or later, as the technology advances, as the superpowers are forced towards arms control agreement - the US by public opinion, the Soviet Union by its relative economic failure - the attractions of a Joint Strategic Defence Agreement based on SDI could become irresistible to both: the Americans because it would provide security and stability, the Soviet Union because it would represent the only way they could retain superpower status.

The Joint Strategic Defence concept raises profound questions about the way the world is to be ordered and has important consequences for all other powers, especially for the other nuclear powers. Such a facility would be able, if it could destroy American and Soviet strategic missiles, to destroy British, French, Chinese or any newly-nuclear country's strategic missiles. This would confer on the participants in such a scheme an international status that it would be impossible for other powers to aspire to. If it was exclusive to the US and the Soviet Union it would greatly widen the gulf between the superpowers and the rest of the world.

Opinions on whether or not such an agreement will ever be entered into depend partly on whether one is an optimist or a pessimist. There is no doubt that the onward rush of technology will provide the means for such a system to be deployed, probably sooner than most people expect.

It is time the SDI debate was elevated into an exploration of the promise for international stability that this extraordinary programme can offer.

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## Figured right out

"Labour's revival" is the heading of one of the press handouts being issued during Neil Kinnock's trip to sell his defence policies to the USA. It points out that the Tories in 1983 gained 44 per cent of the vote and 397 seats compared with Labour's 28 per cent and 209 seats. It adds: "The Liberal/SDP Alliance won just 23 seats." It omits the Alliance's share of the vote: 26 per cent - a figure that might make Labour appear just another also-ran.

## Burnt out

Even though an anti-Aids vaccine is unlikely to be developed for several years, the World Health Organization has more encouraging news on another scourge of mankind. A preventative vaccine against leprosy developed, with WHO support, by Osaka University, is being given its first public test at the organization's Geneva headquarters on Monday. A Japanese volunteer, Kyoichi Sasakawa, an industrialist who helped finance the research, will be vaccinated in the executive council chamber with Hajkan Mabler, WHO director-general, looking on. WHO is clearly taking no chances in its choice of volunteer. Sasakawa is 87.

© Ronald Reagan, quoted in September by *Fortune International* magazine: "Surround yourself with the best people you can find, delegate authority, and don't interfere." If only we had twigged at the time.

## To the point

In an Edwina Currie-style attempt to scrutinize the nation's diet, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys is resorting to curious tactics. Interviewers' kits come complete with safety pins. Why? To give to men to fix to their Y-fronts as a reminder to take a urine sample. "And we give them to women too," boasted the man from OPCS.

## Hold fire

The British troops on exercise in Oman last week were each handed a booklet of do's and don'ts before boarding their aircraft at Brize Norton. Samples: do not stare at Omani women or sit with the soles of the feet turned towards any of the locals, which is apparently a great insult. The footnote attracted most attention. It



warned: "You may well encounter a sheep or goat in the middle of nowhere. It is not lost and it does belong to someone. Do not convert it into chops, or else you will pay the owner the going rate, around 100 Riyals or £175."

## No quarter

Actor Robert Stephens continues to draw on the character of his old friend Iltyd Harrington, former chairman of the late GLC, for his on-stage interpretations. The first three were a burnt-out school-teacher, a small-town mayor in Ibsen's *Brand*, and Claudius in *Hamlet*. The latest plundering could be seen at the weekend in an ITV production called *Unnatural Causes*, in which Stephens played a homicidal Welsh teacher. If I were Harrington I would consider it high time to sue.

## Smoked out

Despite their pledge to hold a vigil during the Royal Smithfield Show, vegetarians and animal rights campaigners were conspicuous by their absence yesterday from their usual spot outside Earls Court underground station. Perhaps the pungent smell from a hamburger and hot dog stand by the station entrance was more than they could bear.

BARRY FANTONI



"I didn't think the Liberals were doing all that badly"

## Al - lo

The French avant garde composer and conductor Pierre Boulez can take the credit for the title of a hit pop song. American singer/song-writer Paul Simon thanks how the 71-year-old Boulez, attending a party at his house, addressed him inexpressibly the entire evening as "Al". When Boulez left he thanked "Al" for the occasion. Simon corrected him - but added: "You can call me Al." Hence the song which, musically at least, is void of Boulezian overtones.

## Pigeon post

Professor Julian Farrand, chairman of the Law Commission's standing committee on conveyancing, did not expect more than the usual postbag when he invited the views of interested parties on restrictive covenants, which control alterations to properties and changes of use. But he has been swamped by letters from pigeon-fanciers. They complain that the covenant system prevents them from building pigeon lofts in their gardens. At least one lobbyist probably did more to damage his argument than help it: he sent a photograph that showed a loft larger than his bungalow.

## Hope abounding

After the embarrassing financial collapse in 1983 of the Bob Hope British Classic golf tournament - the star-studded charity tournament in which he played every year - the comedian is again putting his name to the game. This time the tournament, to be played at both local and international level, is called the Bob Hope Golf Competition. The difference is that this time the contestants are ten inches high and radio-controlled, each moulded in Hope's image.

## Libation

A firm called Vincere Wines and Spirits is providing left-wingers with an ideologically sound way of getting mellow this Christmas. It is advertising Mogenblumchen, "Zimbabwe's most popular wine" (each case sold raises £2 for the Anti Apartheid Movement), Crimean Red Table Wine and Havana Club Bacardi. It also offers bar facilities for parties, with Nicaraguan rum and Russian vodka cocktails the specialities. Never have liberation and inebriation been so closely allied.

PHS

## Gowher Rizvi previews a sale of letters that throw new light on the 'missing' years in South Africa as the Mahatma developed his spiritual and political philosophy

# Your dearest friend - Gandhi

There has never been any dearth of material for scholars working on Mahatma Gandhi. If anything, they have been inundated with it. Gandhi's public life stretched over half a century and across three continents. During those years he wrote extensively, to share his thoughts and mobilize his supporters, and he was also a prolific correspondent, seldom allowing a letter to go unanswered.

In 1957 the government of India began the Herculean task of collecting and publishing the Mahatma's works. Three decades later it is still not complete, but we already have 85 volumes running into over half a million printed pages. Gandhi's own writings were supplemented by that of followers who worked with him and shared his *ashram* life; their diaries, notes and autobiographical accounts have added considerable insight into our understanding of the Gandhi phenomenon.

Now comes the exciting discovery of more than 250 letters which Gandhi wrote to his friend and disciple, Hermann Kallenbach, which are to be auctioned at Sotheby's on December 18. Gandhi and Kallenbach were kindred souls who forged a life-long friendship. It began, with an instinctive attraction, when Kallenbach, a German-Polish Jew and successful Johannesburg architect, offered Gandhi 1,100 acres of land. It subsequently became the Tolstoy Farm, where Kallenbach introduced a craft workshop.

Throughout Gandhi's stay in South Africa, Kallenbach remained his staunchest supporter, and even suffered imprisonment through his involvement with Gandhi's campaign against the early manifestations of apartheid. In 1914 Gandhi wrote to him to say "You still remain the dearest and nearest to me and so far as my own selfish nature is considered I know that in my lonely journey you will be the last (if even that) to say goodbye to me." It was this deep friendship and abiding trust in Kallenbach that allowed Gandhi to speak his mind freely, to share his frustration and even discuss the most personal details of his private life, so making the Kallenbach collection a particularly exciting find.



These letters are also important because they shed considerable new light on what is a comparatively obscure part of Gandhi's career: his South African years. No scholar appears to have had access to these letters. Indeed, a recently published monograph on Gandhi's experience in South Africa cites only a single letter from Gandhi to Kallenbach which is deposited at Sarvodaya Library at Phoenix, near Durban.

The letters provide a vivid picture of life and activities at the Phoenix settlement and the Tolstoy farm. It was there that Gandhi first experimented in creating self-sufficient communities in which the inmates ordered their spartan life in accordance with the twin principles of truth and *ahimsa* (non-violence). The correspondence also provides ample documentation for Gandhi's struggle against the government to reverse the iniquitous registration law which required Indians to wear their registration certificates - "the dog collar" - or suffer imprisonment and deportation. It was during this struggle that Gandhi, after failing to move Smuts - then in charge of Indian affairs in the Transvaal government - to reasoned argument, concluded that the policy of petitioning was not only ineffective but also "a

my dear domestic one,  
 your diary is  
 all the more  
 the goal with which  
 I am very much  
 interested in your  
 work. I am sure that you  
 should be proud of it.  
 I am very much  
 interested in your  
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 I am very much  
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Gandhi in 1914, shortly before he left South Africa for India. Above, one of his letters to Kallenbach, from the farm which brought them together

measure of our weakness... as that the only unfailing remedy is to be sought in unadulterated passive resistance: that is the suffering of the people." Thus was born the concept of *satyagraha* (soul force) campaigns which a decade later Gandhi launched against the British in India with such devastating results. As always Gandhi's discussions of politics, society or religion are intermeshed with his thoughts on diet, hygiene, sexual mores and, above all, reflecting his concern for fellow humans. The letters also afford a fascinating insight into his ideas and outlook. As a stoic he had accepted death as "the supreme and welcome crisis in life". He had no faith in modern medicine - the Tolstoy farm was out of bounds to doctors - and he believed that illness could be prevented through sensible eating. Gandhi was also sceptical about modern technology. He disapproved of Kallenbach's enthusiasm for cars: "If only you saw how poor people suffered from the infliction [of cars] I am sure your humanity would make you forswear motors forever. And if these are added the monster of the air, life... is bound to become unbearable."

Above all Gandhi remained forever suspicious of the lax morality in the West. In 1888 he had vowed of eschew "wine,

women and meat" to secure his mother's consent to go to Britain. So when Kallenbach wished to visit Europe, Gandhi, with his characteristic sense of humour, drew up an "article of agreement" stipulating that Kallenbach should not spend "any more money beyond necessities befitting a simple farmer; not to contract any marriage tie; not to look lustfully upon any woman; and travel third class by sea or land."

In 1906 Gandhi had taken a vow of celibacy because "you cannot attach yourself to a particular woman and yet live for humanity. The two do not harmonize." Gandhi's marriage was not unhappy but, he complained to Kallenbach: "Mrs Gandhi has both the devil and the divine in her in most concentrated form... She has character and she has none. She is the most venomous woman I have ever met. She never forgets and never forgives." But in tender moments Gandhi was more understanding. "She is very romantic. You meet with such characters in novels. Evidently she is living the heroine of her best novel."

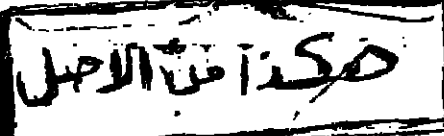
Although the correspondence in the Kallenbach collection dates from February 9, 1909, to December 5, 1946, the letters become fewer and scantier after 1915 when Gandhi returned to India and was drawn into the whirlpool of Indian politics. But the sparseness of letters does not diminish the bond between the two old friends.

After extensively travelling in India, Gandhi wrote in March 1916: "I feel like a stranger in the midst of so many who think they know me. Everything I say pleases them, sometimes wounds, rarely convinces and still more rarely is conviction followed by action." There can be no better summation of Gandhi's relationship with his followers in India.

The Kallenbach collection will without doubt be a significant addition to the Gandhi archives. Let us hope that now these papers have at last appeared, they will not be lost in the vaults of a private collector when the historian falls at Sotheby's on December 18.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An extra burden for mothers

From the Director of the Spastics Society

Sir, A woman's health before conception and during pregnancy can seriously affect her success in child-bearing. The Spastics Society has long recognised that one of the problems, in terms of handicap prevention, is the question of material poverty in pregnancy and, more especially, nutritional poverty. Cerebral palsy is a condition which can occur in any family, regardless of sex, race, maternal age or social background. Handicap prevention is therefore of direct concern to us all.

Under the new entitlement rules the statutory maternity pay (report, November 25, later editions) will benefit between 5,000 and 10,000 women, who will qualify for the first time. In contrast 75,000 to 85,000 women will no longer benefit.

This is a further example of the systematic erosion in financial maternity provision which has been taking place over the past few years. In 1980 a 5 per cent cut in maternity allowance was imposed in lieu of tax relief; in 1982 earnings-related supplements to the allowance were abolished; in 1984 child dependency additions to the allowance had gradually been reduced and were abolished in November.

The 1986 Social Security Act split out yet further cuts in provision. The £25 maternity grant will be abolished from April, 1987, and replaced by a means-tested grant worth £75. In addition, the present supplementary benefit single payments for babies' essential needs will be abolished.

In 1983 about 170,000 people claimed these single payments at an average payment of £60. This, added to the £25 grant, gave an average of £85. This is £10 higher in 1983 than the £75 proposed for 1987.

Finally, free milk and vitamins will be abolished for all except those mothers receiving supplementary benefit.

We cannot stress too strongly the importance of adequate financial provision for mothers during pregnancy. The reductions in benefits for pregnant women and new mothers witnessed over the past six years cannot, and must not, be allowed to continue.

Yours sincerely, JOHN COX, Director, The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, W1, November 27.

Changing skyline

From Mrs Jessica Knight

Sir, I live in an area of London in which the houses are mostly Edwardian. I have become attached to the different houses of that period, with their leaded lights, gables and barge-boarding. On a clear evening I like to look up and see the chimneys and the decorative ridge tiles silhouetted against the darkening sky.

Am I the only one who curses to myself when I see another old roof being replaced? I look into the skips beside the houses and there, sure enough, are the old clay decorative ridge tiles, all smashed up. And the new roof? Mostly hideous concrete tiles and a dreary uniformity of plain ridge tiles - nothing to excite the eye on a beautiful evening!

Many of these old roofs are being replaced with the help of local council grants. Could councils not require those receiving grants to retain something of the character of the old skyline?

Yours faithfully, JESSICA KNIGHT, 19 Gracedale Road, Farnborough, SW16, November 19.

Police cadets' role

From Mr Robert Keys

Sir, Can I add a footnote to the recent excellent articles on the police (November 10 to 14)? As part of their training all police cadets pass two-month periods of "community work" attached to youth clubs, hostels for the mentally handicapped, hospitals etc.

The voluntary services at Charing Cross Hospital regularly use cadets to care for patients: helping to feed the infirm; visiting isolated old people in the community; relieving carers of the disabled at home; helping with hospital outings and entertainments, and much else.

We believe, as do the police training schools, that this helps to develop the caring, compassionate role of future policemen and women, as well as being of great benefit to the hospital, and very much hope that it will continue.

Yours sincerely, ROBERT KEYS (Co-ordinator, Voluntary Services), Charing Cross Hospital (Fulham), Fulham Palace Road, W6, November 18.

Fellows in question

From Mr Stephen Shell

Sir, The Royal Society and the British Academy, as this country's top gatherings of proven researchers, rightly expect from government a hearing as respectful as that given to the universities where their Fellows work.

Yet how far is government (let alone the responsible voter) told the detailed criteria (as distinct from procedure) for fellowship elections, especially when interdisciplinary studies may be vitally important but (almost by definition) academically suspect? Yours faithfully, STEPHEN SHELL, 78 Sunningdale Road, NW4, November 22.

ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 2 1919

Nancy Viscountess Astor (1879-1964) was MP for the Sutton Division of Plymouth from 1919 to 1945. The first woman elected to Parliament was actually Countess Markievicz (née Constance Gore-Booth) who, as a Sinn Féiner, won a Dublin division in 1918, but she never took her seat.

THE FIRST WOMAN M.P.

LADIES' DAY IN THE COMMONS (By Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The House of Commons is intensely human, and the coming of the first woman member excited more widespread interest than any single event since the present Parliament assembled. It was the ladies' day, and it will long be remembered for the clean sweep which was made of many of the traditions of the most conservative institution in the world. It was nothing less than the capitulation of a fortress which had been exclusively masculine for over 600 years.

The oldest Parliamentary hand could not recall an occasion on which so many women had sought orders of admission to the public galleries. The Central Hall was crowded with women, all eager to see Lady Astor take her seat, and, if that was denied them, at any rate to greet her as she passed into the House. They were disappointed, for Lady Astor entered by the members' entrance, and walked through the Lobby practically unnoticed.

When the moment for Lady Astor's introduction came, the House had an unfamiliar appearance. There seemed to be many more women than men in the Strangers' Gallery - another sign of the times, for it was reserved for men until a few months ago. At the other end of the Chamber the Ladies' Gallery, with the hated grille removed for ever, was crowded with a company which included many of Lady Astor's personal friends. One of her children was there with Mrs. Spender-Clay, and Mrs. Lloyd George was one of the spectators of the Prime Minister's obvious and conspicuous Lord.

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THE FIRST STEP

For the last eight months, politicians in Whitehall, Washington, and Bonn who distrust the violent means of the African National Congress, have cherished a small hope that South Africa may yet find its own relatively peaceful path to a democratic future.

This hope was kindled at Easter this year by an extraordinary meeting of Afrikaaner and English-speaking South Africans, Zulus, Indians, and Coloureds, businessmen and politicians in the province of Natal. Their purpose was to thrash out a single non-racial legislature which would join together what apartheid had apparently sundered forever - the black "homeland" of KwaZulu and white-ruled Natal from which it had been carved.

It was no surprise that the KwaNatal Indaba (the Zulu name for conference) was boycotted by the United Democratic Front. The UDF espouses some of the aims of the ANC which in turn is actively hostile to any movement which could hinder its struggle for the central levers of power. Nor did anyone expect Pretoria to look with favour on a constitutional exercise which, of its very nature, ignored the sacred Nationalist tenet that power could be shared only on a group basis, (and which also seemed designed to usurp its jealously guarded monopoly of constitution-making.)

Nevertheless the National Party in the province sent a team of largely well-disposed

"observers". Just how well disposed was graphically illustrated later in the year when the Natal seat of Klipriver was successfully defended on a strongly reformist platform by the governing party against a far right onslaught.

Yesterday, the Indaba finally reported, recommending a 100-seat assembly elected by universal adult suffrage. That would automatically ensure black domination of the legislature. To accommodate white fears about a possible erosion of their "cultural identity", therefore, the Indaba has recommended a second chamber of 50 members divided equally between the different ethnic groups - Afrikaans, English, Black, Indian, and a voluntary group of South Africans who do not wish to be ethnically defined.

These groups will have the power to block legislation affecting their particular cultural, language and religious rights. The main bulwark against any erosion of freedom, however, will reside in a justiciable bill of rights. This received general acclaim from White South Africans who are beginning to accept that the group privileges bestowed by apartheid will have to be exchanged for the protection of the individual.

President P.W. Botha lost no time in rejecting the report. But Pretoria's rejection is by no means the end of the road, as President Botha, who initially rejected the Buthelezi Commission's report and then found himself accepting some

of its recommendations, will discover in time.

The Buthelezi Commission, appointed by South Africa's principal moderate black leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, was the first step on the road to the KwaNatal Indaba. A government trapped in a violent stalemate in the struggle with black radicals for control of the centre of South African power, and barren of ideas of how to resolve that struggle, may yet be forced to look to KwaNatal for an answer. Certainly the architects of the KwaNatal option will continue to debate the issue with Pretoria even as they mobilize support through public meetings and referenda.

There is little doubt that Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, still puts his faith in constitutional structures imposed from above and thus denied legitimacy. There is equally little doubt that as the groundswell of support for the KwaNatal option grows, a government faced with the sterility of its own ideas will be compelled to reconsider this first fruit of true negotiation between South Africa's divided communities.

Pretoria's initial rejection, moreover, may be all to the good. Unquestioning government approval at this stage could have been the kiss of death for the idea among the country's more radical blacks. A delayed embrace might eventually obtain much wider acceptance of an idea whose time is coming fast.

TO HASTEN DEATH

Dawson's notes record that "the last stage might endure for many hours unknown to the Patient." Nor could a patient who was conscious - but as weak and as near the end as the king - be in any condition to embark on the legal arrangements required for voluntary euthanasia, which is justified as a rational and careful process not to be hurried.

We come back in such cases to the doctor's decision which must be taken with reference to his knowledge of all the circumstances. It is dependent on both personal rectitude and medical judgment. Though one of the hardest decisions to take, it is eased by one simple fact: For a good doctor even to contemplate action which hastens death even by a few hours, there must be absolute medical confidence that it is inevitable anyway.

Indeed, the harder temptation to resist nowadays, as a result of advanced medical science, is to strive officiously to keep alive a patient for whom there is no hope but only suffering. Yet most opponents of euthanasia would not wish doctors to defy nature in this way. Most would probably

also agree that if a heavy dose of drugs which is inevitable to relieve acute suffering also has the coincidental effect of shortening life, it is right to spare the patient suffering.

The case against legalising voluntary euthanasia has a different moral and rational basis. There is the risk that some chronically ill patients suffering much pain or disability might feel themselves nuisances to their families, and fear that they had a duty to opt for euthanasia. Some might feel that they were being pressured in that direction. There is the risk that they would feel vulnerable and afraid. Whatever the legal safeguards, there would be abuses.

Above all, however, the decisive criterion is the sanctity of life; the deep human instinct that it must not be extinguished at convenience. To see euthanasia as just another individual human right which is frustrated by the state is distorted vision, or woman is an island, and society has the right to set a standard of life's value. We have already done much to diminish it and euthanasia would diminish it further.

KEEPING TRIALS FAIR

The proposals in the Criminal Justice Bill, which would allow children to give evidence through the medium of a video in child abuse cases, come at a time of great concern about the way people give evidence. The recent Abu Nidal grenade smuggling case, in which a Libyan informer gave evidence wearing a false beard and thick glasses, raised some sniggers but also posed worrying questions as to how far a court was prepared to go in protecting a witness at the cost of ignoring the best interests of a defendant.

The present proposal is limited to a live video link between the court and the child, possibly accompanied by his or her parents. But there would also appear to be eminent support - from, for instance, Professor Glanville Williams in *The Times* last week - for the further reform of showing pre-recorded evidence from child witnesses to a jury.

Recorded evidence supposes that a child will be taken through his or her evidence in a private room by an independent interviewer such as a doctor or a social worker. The defendant and his lawyer would be hidden from the child but would be able to ask the interviewer to ask the child the particular questions. The whole interview would be recorded and shown to the jury.

It is argued, amongst other things, that this approach would best protect the child from the trauma of a court hearing, would allow evidence

to be taken whilst the child's memory was still fresh, and might well induce a defendant to plead guilty, thus saving time, expense and distress to the child. It is additionally claimed that it would provide a real chance to disprove a child's allegations early on.

But the procedure amounts, in the eyes of some lawyers, to a denial of a defendant's basic right to test fully the case against him. They also fear that it will usurp the function of the jury and introduce an inquisitorial system of justice by the back door. And there is substance in these anxieties.

The essential danger is that it will turn the giving of evidence into a mere performance, with all the attendant dangers of the child being coached in the part beforehand. Who will see that this does not happen? Will there be dummy runs?

Precisely because the child will not be available at the trial, it will in practical terms prove impossible to test the evidence properly, particularly when it is the interviewer and not the defendant's lawyer who is entitled to examine him or her. The interviewer thus becomes the effective arbiter of what is true - and not the jury. That cannot be acceptable.

Moreover, it is far from clear who would select the interviewers and from which body of people they would come. Would the child's parents have a right to object either to the interviewer or to a particular question? Could a defendant insist upon a particular question being

asked? What if a point arises at trial which has not been covered in the video recording and so on? The difficulties are legion.

Nor is it immediately apparent how recorded evidence would allow for early detection of flaws in a child's evidence. If it is the interviewer who is to explore such weaknesses, there would have to be set limits to his investigative powers. These limits are not obvious.

To borrow from the Home Secretary, we all want child molesters to face the punishment they so richly deserve. However, those accused of child molesting must not be convicted on evidence that cannot be fairly weighed. The innocent child must be protected, but so also must the innocent defendant.

Supporters of pre-recorded interrogation, in their turn, regard live link videos as unsatisfactory because they have the notion of a cowering child being insensitively grilled by barristers in full fig. But as Mr Justice McNeill has recently demonstrated in the Cardiff Crown Court, lawyers can and do go to great lengths to try and dispel a child's terror of a formal trial. Why should equally vigorous attempts not be made under a live link arrangement?

Whatever fears there may be about live link video evidence, at least it is an open attempt to balance the rights of the accused against the need to protect the vulnerable. Pre-recorded evidence, on the other hand, weighs the scales.

How to remove food mountains

From Mr S. T. Bolter

Sir, Taking land out of production is not the most practical way of reducing over-large agricultural surpluses. The cost of seeing that farmers throughout the EEC comply with such a directive would be enormous. Its effect would be limited by farmers attempting to maintain their production by even more intensive use of chemicals.

While the idea of parcels of land reverting to nature for many years is appealing, recently intensively cultivated land would grow little more attractive than heath unless willingly managed by farmers.

Stopping all improvement grants for the conversion of land to arable use; encouraging the planting of hedges and mixed woodland; requiring an adequate width left unown where there are footpaths; and reducing the exemptions from planning controls enjoyed by farmers would make a small contribution to the reduction of surpluses but would be most worth while because of the very large contribution it would make to people's enjoyment of the countryside.

Research into the effect on health and the environment of nitrates and pesticides, and to finance a plant for the removal of agricultural chemicals from the water supply.

However, we must not over-react and cut production too far, for a system which encourages a small agricultural surplus almost every year is a small price to pay for avoiding the serious shortages and inflated prices that would otherwise arise in years when disease or extensive bad weather causes a sudden fall in yield.

Yours faithfully, STEPHEN T. BOLTER, Wickham House, Gestingthorpe, Hailestead, Essex.

From Mr A. M. Mackintosh

Sir, As a farmer I would have liked your excellent articles on Europe's farming muddle (November 24-28) to have stressed that Britain is still a large importer of food, and all these mountains are not of our making.

For instance, in dairy products Britain's production was well below the level of home demand when quotas were first introduced. Now British dairy farmers are facing the threat of a further reduction in their quotas, while we have to import about 30 per cent of the butter and cheese that we use.

Our beef production, too, is well below the level of self-sufficiency. Only with wheat are we guilty of adding to the surpluses; but not half as guilty as the French. Our production is about 103 per cent of self-sufficiency, while the figure for France is 206 per cent.

The idea of reducing farmland by 20 per cent only makes sense in Britain if we are prepared to pay a disproportionate penalty to solve

Laboratory accidents

From Dr John Drewe

Sir, A lack of graduate science teachers has led to a policy whereby those with some appropriate experience are being encouraged to train as science teachers. One of the objectives of the GCSE is greatly to increase a pupil's experimental work, which is then assessed in order to determine the final GCSE grade.

An increase in experiments under the supervision of staff who do not have the knowledge to recognise exactly what may be hazardous will lead to more accidents involving personal injury and more prosecutions for failing to adopt adequate safety measures.

School laboratories are already

Unesco consultancy

From Mr Arthur Ganshorn

Sir, Ms Rosemary Righter's November 4 article alleged that I have been "directly in Unesco's pay" since June, 1985, in order to promote "a generally favourable account" of Director-General M'bow's stewardship. The accusation is inaccurate.

My two consultancy contracts extended from mid-June to mid-December, 1985; they have not been renewed, as Ms Righter claims. My contract was to advise on how best to improve the performance of Unesco's Office of Public Information. I have never written about M'bow personally or about his stewardship. Nor have I been, or am now, his "best friend at \$3,000 a month", as your headline asserted.

My newspaper articles about Unesco were written on a freelance basis before and after, as well as during, my consultancy period. They related mainly to the concepts underlying Unesco, its activities and the politics and diplomacy surrounding the US and UK decisions to leave the organization.

They were neither requested by, nor shown to, Unesco before publication. They were based on verifiable facts. Ms Righter claims, for instance, that the evidence I offered for the way Americans sought to influence Britain's withdrawal decision was "weak". On the contrary, that evidence was based on verbal and documentary US State Department (and other) information.

Europe's problems, and to rely even more on imports. It is not long since we were being urged to produce more to save imports.

What we need now from Mrs Thatcher when she chairs the EEC summit next month is some healthy chauvinism. Whatever scheme rises from the ruins of the CAP, it must never again depend on the various farm ministers agreeing.

Yours faithfully, A. M. MACKINTOSH, St Algar's Farm, West Woodlands, Frome, Somerset, November 26.

From Mr Frank Paton

Sir, In your soul-searching series, "Moving mountains", your correspondents take issue with the technological revolution in European agriculture and infer that the old order of a Europe of peasant farmers living in constant danger of famine (and war) is preferable to the present situation where the production of essential foodstuffs is 5 per cent to 10 per cent ahead of demand.

This cannot be right: agriculture, stimulated by the incentives of the common agricultural policy, has done much to raise the living standards of all European Community citizens and can in the future do much more to ensure the quality of life of our society.

Dr Mansholt, in the first of your series (November 24), has called for a compulsory following of 20 per cent of the land area of two million working farms. Following always used to be a vital facet in all agriculture rotations and could become so again.

There is, however, another way to take land out of food production: the production of ethanol from cereals has many advantages. It is free from radiation and pollution risks, it is a permanent source of energy and, if used in petrol, is lead-free. Already pilot plants are producing ethanol which is mixed with fossil fuel at the pump at the rate of 7 per cent to 10 per cent. If sufficient ethanol were produced to blend all Europe's petrol at a 7 per cent inclusion rate, approximately 35 million tonnes of grain would be needed, turning the present surplus into a deficit of 12 million tonnes.

The technological revolution that has changed farming over the last forty years is not going to be halted by over-production. The production of green oil as a new and environmentally harmless source of limitless home-produced energy is a prize that Europe should seize.

Yours faithfully, FRANK PATON, Smoochome House, Emmore, Bridgwater, Somerset.

From Mr P. Lawson

Sir, Mrs Thatcher's proposal of paying farmers to leave fields empty is not as wasteful as might appear if one takes into account the value to our wildlife heritage of such a policy.

Even better would be to use the land to grow trees (preferably broad-leaved), which would not only be beneficial to wildlife but would also provide a material which will be in internationally short supply next century.

Yours faithfully, P. LAWSON, 27 Swain Road, Thornton Heath, Croydon, Surrey.

dangerous places: a number of routine experiments are potentially lethal and, despite repeated revisions of the laboratory manuals, there are still experiments which can go wrong because the published instructions do not fully describe all the problems which might occur.

Recent problems include the preparation of nitrogen trichloride, an unstable high explosive, during a chlorination procedure; and even a routine hydrogen preparation can produce an explosion because of the collapse of a weakened flask, despite all the recommended precautions being taken.

Yours faithfully, J. DREWE, 148 Wilkfield Way, NW11.

I would never have survived 40 years in international journalism if I had ever played the role of a lobbyist. Yet Ms Righter charges that I "canvassed" the support of Edward Heath, Sir Anthony Kershaw and Bowen Wells, among other MPs, for Britain's return to Unesco. I have not spoken to Mr Heath since he was Prime Minister; nor have I met with Sir Anthony Kershaw or Mr Bowen Wells outside the Foreign Affairs Committee, to which I once gave evidence on a matter unrelated to Unesco.

My interest in Unesco did not start and end with my consultancies. Legitimate expenses incurred after the consultancy period have been reimbursed. My work with Unesco was made known to colleagues on *The Guardian* in a general way. I did not, though, formally advise the Editor, Peter Preston, of the consultancies; it seemed to me at the time the provision of expertise on practical matters relating to the Office of Public Information was separate from hard news coverage. I have acknowledged to Mr Preston that I was mistaken on this.

My opposition to British withdrawal from Unesco and my general support for the United Nations system have always been open. Indeed that support is a matter of record going back to 1962, when I wrote *The Last Days of Dag Hammarskjöld*. It is unlikely to change.

Yours faithfully, ARTHUR GANSHORN, 19 Stormont Road, N6, December 1.

Where the truth lies

From Mr Philip R. Noakes

Sir, "Being economical with the truth" is nothing new in Whitehall circles. I was present when a well known Cabinet minister, in the course of a private Press briefing, said something which we all knew to be untrue.

"The Times", your correspondent remarked to me afterwards, "does not mind being told a lie. What we do object to is being told one in confidence". Yours truly, P. R. NOAKES, Little St Mary's, St Mary's Lane, Uplyme, Lyme Regis, Dorset, November 27.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE December 1: The Duke of Edinburgh, President, this evening presented the 1986 Albert Medal and the 1986 Benjamin Franklin Medal and attended a Council Dinner at the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, WC2.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman (Sir Peter Baldwin), Captain Ian Gardiner, RM, was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, this evening attended the Cooper Dinner at Claridge's.

Her Royal Highness was received by Mr Richard Cooper (a Council Member of the Society), Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Earl of Airlie (Lord Chamberlain) at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by General Sir Peter Whiteley.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

CLARENCE HOUSE December 1: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

Her Majesty was present this evening at a Reception given by the Aldborough Foundation at St James's Palace.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE December 1: The Prince of Wales this morning opened the new Sports Hall at Mountbatten School, Romsey, Hampshire.

Afterwards, His Royal Highness opened the new Ocean Sound Studios at Segensworth West, Fareham, Hampshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Anderson was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Patron, British Film Institute, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening attended the premiere of *Labyrinth*, in aid of the Museum of the Moving Image, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square.

Mrs George West and Mr Humphrey Mews were in attendance.

The Princess of Wales this afternoon attended a Carol Service, with the Archbishop of Canterbury and local school-children, in Canterbury Cathedral.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant Commander

Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales was represented by Sir John Riddell, Bt at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

KENSINGTON PALACE December 1: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was represented by The Hon Mrs Wills at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

The Duke of Gloucester was present today at a Luncheon given by the Institute of Plumbing and The Worshipful Company of Plumbers to mark 100 years of Plumbers' Registration at the House of Commons, London, SW1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE December 1: The Duke of Kent, Patron of the Tree Council, this afternoon planted a tree at Runnymede, Surrey during National Tree Week.

Captain Michael Campbell Lamerton was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were represented by Lieutenant Commander Sir Richard Buckley at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE December 1: Princess Alexandra was represented by the Hon Angus Ogilvy at the Memorial Service for Prince George of Denmark which was held in Westminster Abbey this afternoon.

Princess Anne, Patron of the College of Occupational Therapists, will attend a reception at the RAF Club on December 4.

The Duchess of York is to be President of the Anastasia Trust for the Deaf and Royal Patron of the Tate Gallery Foundation.

A memorial service for Aubrey Myerson, QC, will be held in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, January 20, 1987, at 5 pm.

A memorial service for Hector Bruce Binney will be held on Friday, December 5, at 3.30 pm, at St James's Church, Piccadilly.

A service of thanksgiving for the lives of Miss Elizabeth (Betsy) Profumo and Major Philip Profumo will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, W1, at 11.30 am, on Wednesday, December 10.

Church news

Appointments Canon Donald Gray, Rector of Liverpool, to be Canon of Westminster, in succession to Canon Trevor Eason, who has been appointed to the deanery of Winchester.

Canon Alexander Wedderburn, Vice-Dean of Winchester, to be Dean of Guildford, in succession to the Very Rev A.C. Bridge, who resigned on October 31.

The Rev R. Adam, Vicar, Spaxall, St Catherine's, Wakefield, to be Vicar, Brownhill St Saviour, same diocese.

The Rev R. B. East, Assistant Curate, Northwood, diocese of Stockport, to be Vicar, Sharncliffe Team Ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev M. J. Hester, Vicar, Westwood, diocese of Exeter, to be Vicar, St Albans, to be also Vicar, St Albans, diocese of Hereford.

The Rev A. H. Hester, Vicar, St Albans, diocese of Hereford, to be Vicar, St Albans, diocese of Hereford.

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Sale room £1.2m for comtesse's hoard

Bidders went wild for the treasures of the Comtesse Moma Bismarck at Sotheby's sale in Monaco on Sunday. A famous beauty and a millionaire who was the Duchess of Windsor's chief rival as the American hostess of Paris, she collected with taste and passion. The prices for her English furniture took Sotheby's wholly by surprise. Two giltwood sideboards of around 1780 supported by giltwood eagles with swags of foliage in their mouths were bid to 1,320,000 French francs (estimate 90,000-120,000 francs) or £133,384.

Appointments

Mr R.A. Beethin and Miss P.J. Mottram The engagement is announced between Ross Anthony, second son of Mr and Mrs Eric Beethin, of Birdham, West Sussex, and Miss P.J. Mottram, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Mottram, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr R.C. Hinton and Miss J.E. Carles The engagement is announced between Robert Cameron Hinton, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, elder son of Mr and Mrs D.C. Hinton, of Beaulieu, Hampshire, and Miss J.E. Carles, elder daughter of the late Mr W.R. Carles, of Timau, Kenya, and Mrs J.A. Carles, of Oxford.

Mr R.E. Boggie-Rolfe and Miss L.E. Jenkins The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs Paul Boggie-Rolfe, and Lucy Elizabeth, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Stephen Jenkins, of Hampnett Manor, Northleach, Gloucestershire.

Mr S.P.B. Densley and Miss A.N. Fordham The engagement is announced between Simon Patrick Bruce, elder son of Mr and Mrs T.P. Densley, of Woodhead, Seale, Surrey, and Anabella Napier, younger daughter of Mr C.J.K. Fordham, of Otsey Park, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, and Mrs P. Fordham, of 6 Shawfield Street, London SW3.

Mr T.A. Ewen and Miss J.A. Halliwell The engagement is announced between Terence Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Ewen, of London, and Judith Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alec Halliwell, of Henley-in-Arden.

Mr D. Grinstead and Miss A. Esposito The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of Mr and Mrs H.W. Grinstead, of Chobham, Surrey, and Alesia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Esposito, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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Luncheons

British Council Sir John Burgh, Director-General of the British Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at 10 Spring Gardens in honour of Dr Ray Rickett, Chairman, and members of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics.

Coal Industry Society Mr Stanley Orme, MP, was the principal speaker at a luncheon given by the Coal Industry Society at the Park Lane Hotel last night. Mr Stephen Brewis, chairman, presided and Mr A.W. Ramsay also spoke.

Property Intelligence Limited Mr Johathan Stone, Chairman of Property Intelligence Limited and Mr Michael Nicholson, managing director, held a luncheon yesterday at the Savoy Hotel to celebrate the signature of The Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance as the fiftieth subscriber to FOCUS, the commercial property database.

English-Speaking Union Sir Donald Tebbitt, Chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, and Mrs Valerie Mitchell, director of branches and cultural affairs, received the guests at a literary dinner held at Dartmouth House yesterday. Sir Donald presided and the guests of honour were Mr David Frost and Mr Michael Shea. Mr Eric Dehn also spoke.

Inter-Parliamentary Union Mr David Crouch, MP, Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a dinner held last night at the Athenaeum Hotel in honour of an Egyptian Parliamentary delegation led by Dr Mohamed Hassan El Zayat.

Royal Society of Arts The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Society of Arts, last night attended a dinner given by Sir Peter Baldwin, Chairman, and members of the council, at the society's house, John Adam Street, and presented the Albert Medal to Sir Alastair Pilkington and the Benjamin Franklin Medal to Sir David Wills. The American Ambassador and Mrs Price, Lord and Lady Dulverton and Lord Sheffield were among the guests.

The Queen's Club The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the Queen's Club, was the guest of honour at

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.A. Beethin and Miss P.J. Mottram The engagement is announced between Ross Anthony, second son of Mr and Mrs Eric Beethin, of Birdham, West Sussex, and Miss P.J. Mottram, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric Mottram, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

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OBITUARY

MR FRANK FISHER

Leader in independent education

The Hon F. F. Fisher, CBE, MC, formerly warden of St Edward's School, Oxford, Master of Wellington College, and chairman of the Headmasters' Conference, died on November 27 at the age of 67. He was, perhaps, the most influential figure in the independent sector of education during the 1960s and 1970s.

Francis (Frank) Forman Fisher was born on September 25, 1919, the second son of Geoffrey Fisher, later Archbishop of Canterbury (and, after his retirement, Lord Fisher of Lambeth).

He was educated at Repton and Clare College, Cambridge, but his academic studies were interrupted by the war, in which he served as a young officer in The Sherwood Foresters in North Africa. He was captured at Tobruk in 1942, but escaped from a train taking him through Italy to a PoW camp in Germany. He made his way back to England where his daring escape was recognized with the award of the MC in 1944.

After the war he completed his degree at Cambridge and won a hockey Blue. His first teaching post was at his old school, Repton, and then in 1954, at the age of 35, he was appointed warden of St Edward's. Almost at once his influence was felt not only in the school but in the Headmasters' Conference.

As a headmaster, Fisher had three great strengths. He had an unflinching energy, he was an excellent businessman and, above all, he knew and cared about the boys as individuals. He was not a scholar, though he recognized the importance of achieving good academic results. He was not a particularly spiritual man but he took the trouble to see that the religious life of the school made sense to the pupils.

To his staff he was friendly and approachable, as he was to the many young headmasters

who came under his influence. To his governors he was stimulating and exhausting. One of them commented that having Frank Fisher as headmaster was "like taking a very energetic dog for a country walk".

He pulled his governing body this way and that. The fact that he was a master of detail as well as a man of vision meant that, more often than not, his governing body was happy to be led.

In 1966 he was appointed Master of Wellington, a post he held until his retirement in 1980. It would be unfair to his predecessors to say that these schools were ripe for reform, but in both cases his reign was notable for the modernization of attitudes and facilities.

It was during his time at Wellington that his impact on the organization and politics of the independent sector was most marked. He was elected chairman of the Headmasters' Conference in 1973 and was determined that independent schools should take seriously the business of public relations and political influence.

He started a "trade journal" for headmasters, *Conference and Com-school Room*, and persuaded his colleagues to set up a political sub-committee. In 1979 he became chairman of the advisory committee of the independent schools joint council. To have a man who was both efficient and open-minded at the centre of independent schools affairs at this period helped to ensure that the independent sector would emerge in the 1980s both more professional and more secure.

On retirement he took up the post of principal of Wolsley Hall, Oxford, a correspondence college. He also became a governor of a number of schools, including Repton. In addition, he was a director of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office.

He was unmarried.

PROFESSOR BARKER FAIRLEY

Professor Barker Fairley, OC, one of the foremost Goethe scholars in the English-speaking world, and a leading Canadian painter, has died at the age of 99.

He was born at Barnsley, Yorkshire, on May 21, 1887, and studied at the universities of Leeds and Jena, where he was Lecturer in English from 1907 until 1910.

In that year he was appointed to a lectureship in German at Alberta University, and in 1914 was made professor in the subject. In the following year he was elected to one of the chairs of German at Toronto University, where he remained until his retirement in 1957.

He spent the rest of his life in Canada, except for a brief interlude as Henry Simon Professor of German at Manchester University from 1932 to 1936.

He took a special interest in the English poet, Charles M. Doughty, on whom he published a book in 1927. But his main scholarly work was devoted to Goethe, Heine, Raabe and Keller. *A Study of Goethe* (1947) is still a classic, and his crowning achievement was a translation of Goethe's *Faust* in 1953.

In the summer of 1949 Fairley was invited by Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, to deliver six lectures (published four years later as *Goethe's Faust*), but he was prevented from doing so by the US Department of Justice, which informed him that he was permanently denied entry to the country. The reasons for this are not wholly clear, but it has been suggested that *A Study of Goethe* was considered, wrongly, to have Marxist undertones; also that his wife was suspected of left-wing sympathies.

As a young man Fairley was friendly with the painters of

the Group of Seven, who in the years before and during the First World War discovered the Canadian landscape and brought Canadian painting into some relationship with work that was being done in Europe at the time.

In the 1930s he taught himself to paint, concentrating at first on portraits (not, then, much cultivated in Canada). After his retirement, painting became his principal interest beside his *Faust* translation. He had a series of one-man exhibitions in Toronto and Munich, one just before his death, and he published a book of landscapes and portraits in 1980.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, a corresponding Fellow of the British Academy and of the Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung at Darmstadt. He held honorary doctorates from Leeds and six Canadian universities. Many of his works were translated into German.

In a long review of *Goethe's Faust* in the TLS, the comment was made on Fairley: "Quietly and patiently he has, for the better part of a lifetime, been equipping and provisioning his mind as for a battle, as indeed in one way it was a battle against misinterpretation and declining interest. "And what we have been witnessing in recent years has been the skilful deployment of these resources, disciplined to a tradition that makes no assertion without its careful, neat documentation, hazing no theory but what seems to be rooted in demonstrable fact".

His married, first, in 1914, Margaret Keeling, who died in 1968. He then married Nan Purdy, who survives him with one daughter of his first marriage (his other children having predeceased him).

MRS MARY HEMINGWAY ARCHDEACON FRANK HARVEY A. B. W. writes: The Ven Francis (Frank) William Harvey, Archdeacon of London from 1978 to 1986, who died recently at the age of 56, was a distinctively Anglican character.

As an administrator in the dioceses of Liverpool and London, and latterly at St Paul's and in the City, he was endlessly helpful to clergy and laity, as well as being assiduous on Church committees and City charities. He knew what he wanted, and worked long hours on accounts and memoranda, always reckoning the cost of policies.

His paternalism was tempered by Liverpoolian humour. His deep voice, his serious, his jokes, his warm hospitality and his sense of duty will not be forgotten.

Music gave him special delight, and the moving tune he composed for *Jesus, Thou Joy of Loving Hearts* is in addition to Anglican hymnody.

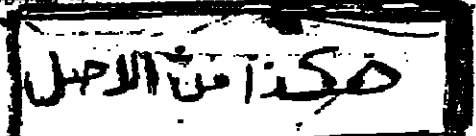
This determined, lively traditionalist spiced many civic and ecclesiastical occasions with kindness and good-hearted fun, and will be greatly missed.



"Tell Sid you can't beat a real fire at Christmas"

Christmas just wouldn't be Christmas without a real fire blazing in your hearth. So a visit to your local Approved Coal Merchant is an essential part of Christmas shopping. You can get a Firemaster Deluxe for as little as £24.95 these days. It takes a real fire to make Christmas a complete family occasion - you could even ask Sid to join you. Real fires start with British Coal.

For more information about the Firemaster Deluxe or any other real fire dial 100 and ask for Freefone Real Fires or write to the Solid Fuel Advisory Service, Freepost, Sunderland SR9 9AD.



Rare compound in Colorado University news











TUESDAY DECEMBER 2 1986

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET FT 30 Share 1272.5 (-19.7) FT-SE 100 1617.8 (-18.9) Bargains 29647 (26875) USM (Datastream) 129.19 (+0.16) THE POUND US Dollar 1.4375 (-0.0020) W German mark 2.8223 (-0.0075) Trade-weighted 67.9 (-0.2)

General Motors chief resigns

The resignation of Mr H Ross Perot was announced by the board of General Motors Corporation yesterday as part of a controversial \$700 million (£489 million) plan to buy back his shares in settlement of a bitter dispute between the Texas billionaire and Mr Roger Smith, chairman of General Motors.

Polly Peck up

Polly Peck, the fruit growing and electronics company in Turkey, announced a preliminary pretax profit up 15 per cent to £70 million on turnover up 33 per cent to £274 million for the year to August 30. The dividend was increased by 28.6p to 6.75p.

Profit setback

Chamberlin & Hill, the foundries and electrical engineering company, saw a fall to £192,000 in pretax profits for the six months to September 30, against £202,000 in the same period last year.

£16.5m help

The Overseas Development Administration announced a £16.5 million grant to Sri Lanka yesterday to help finance the Samanala Wewa hydro-electric project and support £66 million of contracts awarded to Balfour Beatty Construction International, GEC Turbine Generators and Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

Wound up

Grovebell Group was compulsorily wound up in the High Court after the company's application for an adjournment was refused.

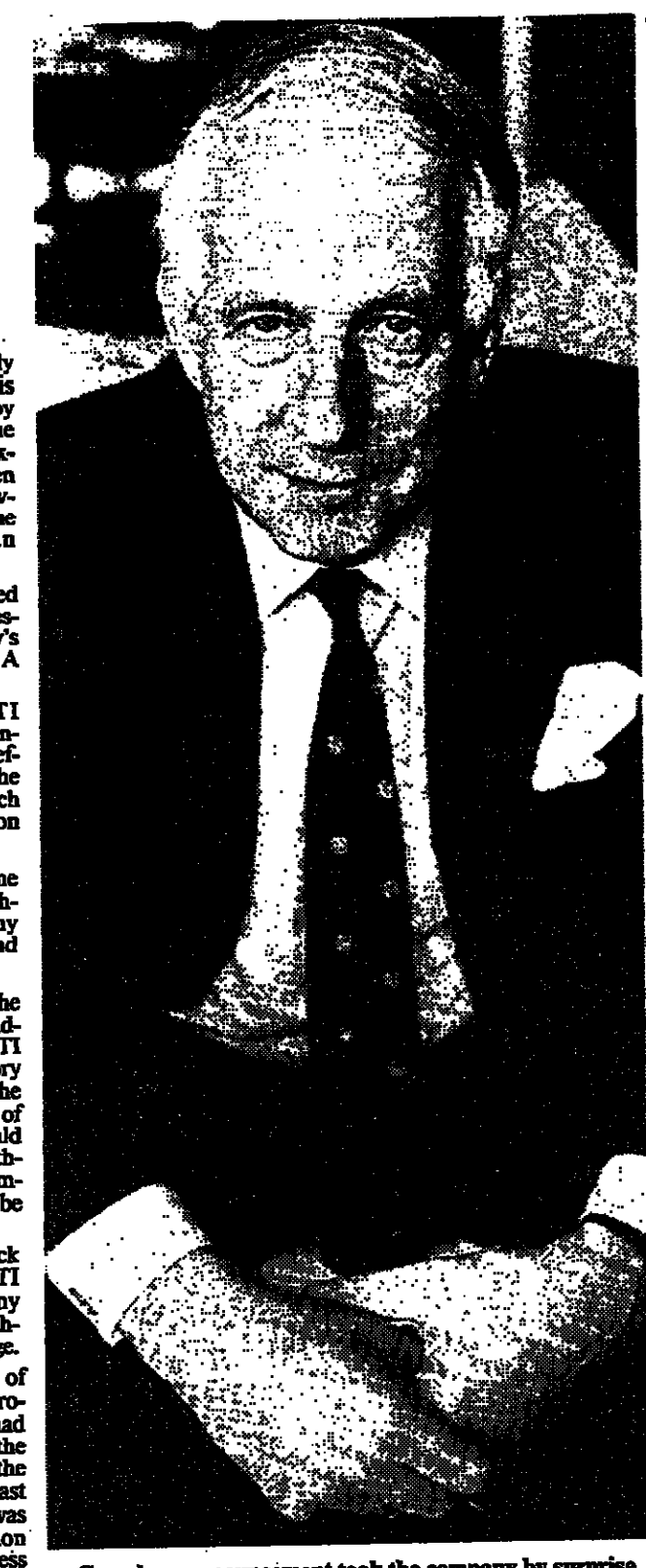
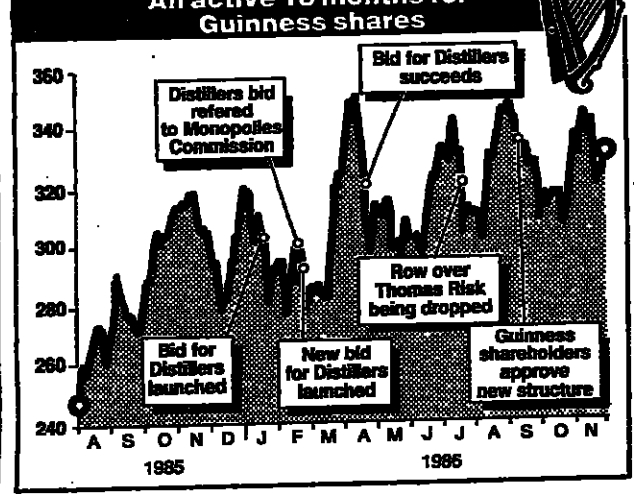
MARKET SUMMARY

Table with columns for Stock Markets (New York, Dow Jones, Tokyo, etc.), Main Price Changes (Rises, Falls), Interest Rates (London Bank Base, etc.), Currencies (London, New York, etc.), and North Sea Oil (Brexit, Brent).

Shock DTI inquiry wipes £330m off drinks group

Shares hit by Guinness

Shares in Guinness went down sharply yesterday after the announcement that the Department of Trade and Industry has appointed inspectors to investigate the affairs of the company. At one point £330 million was wiped off the market capitalization of Guinness as the shares plummeted from 331p to a low of 291p, while 19 million Guinness shares changed hands.



Saunders: announcement took the company by surprise

However the more likely cause for the investigation is that it has been triggered by the information that the American Securities and Exchange Commission has been giving the DTI on the activities of Mr Ivan Boesky, the disgraced American arbitrator. A DTI spokesman refused to comment on this suggestion, as did Mr Boesky's lawyer, Mr Theodore A Levine.

Court rules for Norton Opax

The Appeal Court yesterday removed the final obstacle in Norton Opax's path in its quest for control of fellow printer, McCorquodale. The court cleared Norton Opax from the suggestion that it had broken the takeover Panel's rules during its battle for McCorquodale.

'Plastic cash' scheme agreed

Plans for a new electronic payment system using plastic cards in shops, which could eventually replace most purchases by cheques and cash, were announced yesterday by the high street banks. The 12 clearing banks, members of the Association of Payment Clearing Services, hope the scheme, called Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (Eftpos), will enable banks to issue their own cards but, like the cheque system, any card will be acceptable at any retailer within the system.

£M3 rise above target

The broad measure of the money supply, £M3, rose by 0.1 per cent in October after seasonal adjustment. This puts growth in broad money 18.3 per cent higher than a year earlier, and above the Budget target of 11-15 per cent, writes Rodney Lord, Economics Editor.

'Deliver by hand' advice to applicants

It's the last gasp for gas

The organizers of the British Gas Botanic have said they can make no promises to accept applications which arrive in the post after tomorrow's 10 am final deadline. The warning to potential investors who were thinking of posting their applications today came as the number of forms received at centres around the country approached the 3 million mark.

Coventry Climax rescued

Coventry Climax, the fork lift truck maker which called in receivers two months ago, has been rescued by Kalmar Industries which with about a 30 per cent share dominates the world market in heavy weight lift trucks. Kalmar is part of the Swedish state-owned company Procordia.

Kalmar Climax

million in equity to get the operation back on its feet. Coventry Climax, once part of British Leyland, called in receivers Price Waterhouse because of a cash crisis after a fire at its headquarters. In its last full year it had succeeded in bringing in a profit for the first time in a decade.

US clamp on insider deals

Congress is prepared to bring in tough laws that would increase prison terms for insider trading and severely limit corporate takeovers financed by debt, according to Senator William Proxmire, new chairman of the powerful Senate Banking Committee. He said present market conditions were like "the nightmare of the 1920s" and told The Times that he intends to push legislation in the Senate floor early in the new year. Hearings will begin in

January, after the new Democratic-controlled Congress takes office. The star witness will be Mr Ivan Boesky. The House has similar plans, he said. The new legislation will almost certainly include, for the first time, margin requirements for junk bonds, larger penalties for insider trading offences with both companies and individuals being held responsible, limits on greenmail, more extensive disclosure requirements for

Advertisement for T&N Turner & Newall PLC. Includes text: 'T&N Turner & Newall PLC FINAL OFFER FOR AE PLC', 'VALUE OF T&N FINAL OFFER: 282.4p', 'VALUE OF ADDITIONAL SHARE ELECTION UNDER T&N FINAL OFFER: 287p', 'THE RENEWED OFFER IS FINAL AND WILL CLOSE AT 1.00 p.m. ON 5th DECEMBER, 1986 UNLESS IT IS THEN UNCONDITIONAL AS TO ACCEPTANCES', 'ADDITIONAL SHARE ELECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL CASH ELECTIONS WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE AFTER 1.00 p.m. ON 5th DECEMBER, 1986 IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCES'.

Khoo cloud over bank

By Richard Thomson Banking Correspondent. Worries that the involvement of Standard Chartered Bank, the international banking group, in the affairs of Tan Sri Khoo Teck Post, the Singapore businessman, could affect the bank's profits continued to mount in the City yesterday.

Profit at AE tops forecast by £1m

By Cliff Feldham. As the battle for control of AE enters its final phase, the engineering group yesterday released profit figures which suggest it is performing well without outside offers of help.

Stockbrokers were revising downwards their estimates for Standard's year-end profits in the expectation that heavy provisions will have to be made against loans to Tan Sri Khoo. Mr Tim Clarke, banking analyst for Scrimgeour Vickers, the broker, said "Standard Chartered is one of the biggest banks in the Far East. Its exposure to Tan Sri Khoo, his family and the National Bank of Brunei could well be over £100 million, although we cannot be certain."

The results show figures after redundancy and related costs of £6.1 million, and include benefits of a pension holiday which total £3.5 million. Earnings per share are up from 18.1p to 21p. The company's policy of refocusing its activities outside Britain - because the car-parts market is past its best at home - is paying off, with overseas sales running at 60 per cent of the total. France, Germany, Italy and South Africa, made profits of £3.1 million against losses of £4.4 million previously.

Scrimgeour had been estimating a year-end pretax profit of £280 million for Standard, but now expects nearer £270 million after extra bad debt provisions. Tan Sri Khoo resigned last week as a director of Standard, within days of his son's arrest by the Brunei authorities on charges of fraud relating to the National Bank of Brunei. His son is chairman of the bank, which was 90 per cent-owned by the Khoo family.

Battered and confused after a six-month siege, AE shareholders could do worse than sell in the market. The Hollis offer is worth 280p and with AE shareholders able to keep their 5.3p dividend there is strong logic for selling, particularly as the shares have doubled this year.

Speculation sent Standard's shares up 8p yesterday from 812p to 820p.

Tempus, page 22







**Better Porton**

**Polly Peck Int**

In offering a yield which is twice its price earnings ratio, Polly Peck International must be unique. But it is not. Well, perhaps. The preliminary results, announced yesterday, were in line with market expectations. The group made a profit of £70 million for the year to August 31, a 10% improvement on the previous year. However, the increase was less favourable in terms of earnings per share, which rose by 10% to 50p.

In spite of the improvement in earnings, the share price fell 10% to 110p. This is a reflection of the fact that the market is looking for a more consistent performance from Polly Peck. The company's earnings are still too volatile, and its share price is too high.

Margens fell 10% to 10% last year. New share price rose by 10% to 110p. Pretax profit rose by 10% to £70 million. Earnings per share rose by 10% to 50p. Consumer spending in Turkey, improving to 10%.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Metals continue to take a bashing

If the first cuckoo sighted and reported to The Times is meant to signify the onset of spring, then the first commodities annual preview to arrive through the post must mean that the festive season is here.

Leading off this year is the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) World Commodity Outlook, which examines the prospects for industrial raw materials next year, a brief that sweeps the commodities field from aluminium to zinc and ferrous scrap and wool via rubber and molybdenum.

The findings, at least for the producers of these goods, are with few exceptions as depressing as the survey is thorough. Investors hunting for new fields will find little comfort.

The main plot is little changed from the scenario that has seen the bulls thunder away from the commodity exchanges since the turn of the decade.

Growth in the industrialized nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is set to remain below the rates which set metals and soft commodities racing in the late 1970s.

It had to be depressing enough if the story went no further. However, the report says that metals consumption has de-greed itself from growth in a two-stage process that should make other pundits sceptical of forecasting usage trends on the back of GDP figures from economists, computer models and politicians.

The first stage has taken place through the weakening of the relationship between manufacturing and growth.

It is a phenomenon empirically and instinctively testable across Britain's growing North-South divide as the service and financial sectors, including futures and options markets, expand and factories slim down or close.

Between 1964 and 1973, the EIU says every percentage point GDP rise in industrial countries brought with it a 1.28 per cent rise in industrial output. Over the last six years the comparable figure has been 0.6 per cent.

Meanwhile, the distinction between manufacturers and metal bashing has become more clear-cut as the industrial landscape changes and technological advancement finds substitutes for traditional materials.

Again, this is demonstrable in the world around us: We may still be using lead in our car batteries, and will undoubtedly do so for some time, but we are quenching our thirst from containers made with more plastic than aluminium, while our telephone lines are using more fibre optic materials at the expense of copper.

This process has brought another set of co-efficients down, this time those measuring metal use against industrial output.

For copper, the figure was 0.61 between 1964 to 1973, but only 0.50 over the following six years and a negative 0.19 between 1979 and 1985 as copper use actually declined. The story is true also for nickel and aluminium.

The report raises questions about whether the slump in the consumption of industrial commodities is terminal rather than cyclical.

The move towards hand-to-mouth stock levels, propelled by high real interest rates and computerized storage operations, has little further to go, it says.

There are those, particularly the proprietors of the markets which trade metals, who have argued that all would come right again as economic growth picked up.

Such a stance was used to press the cause for maintaining the status quo of the markets and not attempt to induce "artificial business" by widening the scope of potential users.

Thankfully, such attitudes are to be found in fewer and fewer quarters, with even the more conservative bastions such as the London Metal Exchange adapting to a modern world through the use of options, centralized clearing, standard regulation and firm executive guidance.

Such solutions, however, are not so simple in Third World producing countries which have little experience and even less power in persuading consumers to increase their business.

As the EIU says, mines are often kept open when plainly economically unviable, to avoid further unemployment (and possibly riots) and ensure a continued trickle of foreign exchange.

However, its suggestion that both arguments could be overcome through allocating resources to other projects on the appear likely to trip up on the economic morass caused largely by the slump in commodities prices.

Richard Lander

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

The shock news of the Department of Trade and Industry investigation into Guinness, the mighty brewing whisky which owns Bells whisky and Martin's, the newsagent, wiped £330 million off the value of the company yesterday and knocked the rest of the stock market for six.

The FT-SE 100 share index opened 1.1 points higher, at 1637.8, but within minutes of the DTI announcement, which came shortly after 10 am, it went into a nose dive and closed 18.9 lower, at 1617.8 as almost £4 billion was wiped from the value of shares.

The FT 30 share index followed a similar pattern but managed to close off its lowest level of the day, down 19.7 at 1272.5.

Guinness shares tumbled 40p at their worst to 291p before recovering a couple of pence to 293p - capitalizing the company at £2.4 billion.

And as the panic in a record 19 million shares changed hands, as dealers raced to sell.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank which advises Guinness, also took a tumble on fears that it too might be implicated. Its shares fell 25p to 368p.

The share selling got underway even though no one, not even Guinness itself, seemed to know what the investigation was about.

The shortage of concrete information fuelled speculation and a succession of wild rumours.

Leading leisure analyst, Mr Victor MacColl, of Kleinwort Grievson, the broker, said: "The market never likes uncertainty. The DTI announcement was not very specific. No one knows what the object of their enquiries is and that's what the market doesn't like."

Panic selling knocked most other brewers with Bass giving up 15p to 725p, Allied

Shares in C E Beazer, the housebuilder, eased 1p to 193p after a lunch yesterday at Wood Mackenzie, the broker, for Mr Brian Beazer, the chairman. Wood Mac says the stock is unlikely to outperform the market in the short term because of "rights issue paper indigestion."

Lloyds 6p to 304p, Vaux 5p to 300p and Whitbread A shares 5p to 251p.

The rest of the merchant banking sector also lost ground with Hambros 8p lower at 220p, Kleinwort Grievson and Brown Shipley both down 5p at 510p and 593p respectively, Schroders down 5p at 715p and Mercury Securities down 3p at 415p.

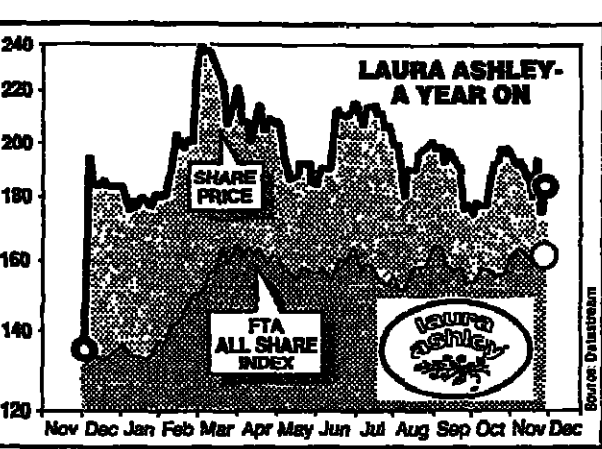
Among blue chips, BTE, in the midst of its bid for Pilkington, lost 10p to 265p, as 6 million shares changed hands.

Glaxo eased 8p to 910p, Hawker Siddeley 6p to 437p, Cable & Wireless 5p to 322p, Haason 5p to 195p - with almost 10 million shares going through the market - ICI 5p to 1084p and THF 4p to 179p.

The Channel Islands issue of TSB shares, issued at 70p, opened at an 18p premium in

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Trade inquiry wipes £4 billion off shares



traded at 222p earlier this year. But interim figures in September were badly hit by the dollar exchange rate which wiped almost £1 million from pretax profits up from £7.4 million to £8.6 million. The market was clearly disappointed.

But it looks as though better times lay ahead and later today a select group of leading brokers and analysts are leaving for a tour of the group's European operations.

Laura Ashley has encountered problems in the past with its European retailing business, but it now looks as though things are starting to come good. There was a positive contribution to profits in the first half and this is expected to grow during the second half.

The group has just bought eight shops from Jaeger in Germany and is now hoping to repeat the success it is currently enjoying in both

Britain and the United States. Shares of Grand Metropolitan, the drinks, hotel and food empire, where there has been much talk recently of a possible consortium bid remained a hot-bed of speculation.

The shares slipped 13p to 468p on profit taking on turnover of more than 8 million shares. That brings the total number of shares traded in the past couple of days to 18 million.

There is still speculation that one predator has built up a near 5 per cent stake. Grand Met says there is no evidence of this, so far, but is clearly worried by the activity in the shares.

At these levels, the entire group is valued at more than £4 billion with its sheer size making it a difficult target for any would-be predator. But analysts claim Grand Met is the ideal break-up situation and some dealers remain convinced that a bid is not that far away.

The battle for control of AE comes to a climax later this week with Mr Robert

Maxwell's Hollis Group still in the driving seat. But Mr Andrew Leary, analyst with Panmure Gordon, the broker, who has been watching the situation closely, is urging investors to accept the terms from Turner & Newall, which is currently bidding £285 million.

Mr Leary claims that the maximum downside for shareholders is if AE retains its independence and accepting the terms from Hollis would result in an overrated group.

"The cash alternative, however, has its own technical pitfalls, which are overcome by the flexibility of the T & N offer allowing AE shareholders to tailor their own cash/share requirements," he says.

Mr Leary also reckons that worries about T & N's earnings quality have been overcome. The group has successfully moved out of areas like mining and is now concentrating on its core auto components and specialist engineering businesses.

But this does not settle the far more important issue of whether the Take-over Panel's decisions can be challenged as a matter of course in the courts.

Shares in C E Beazer, the housebuilder, eased 1p to 193p after a lunch yesterday at Wood Mackenzie, the broker, for Mr Brian Beazer, the chairman. Wood Mac says the stock is unlikely to outperform the market in the short term because of "rights issue paper indigestion."

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ALPHA STOCKS

These prices are as at 6.45pm

| 1986 | High | Low               | Company | Price | Change | Volume |
|------|------|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| 383  | 283  | Allied-Lyons      | 300     | 205   | -7     | 14.5   |
| 174  | 126  | ASDA-MFI          | 146     | 150   | +4     | 4.5    |
| 483  | 284  | BTR               | 282     | 267   | -10    | 9.8    |
| 481  | 281  | BAT               | 448     | 453   | +5     | 18.4   |
| 870  | 448  | Beazleys          | 483     | 472   | -11    | 28.1   |
| 640  | 880  | Bass              | 722     | 732   | +10    | 21.7   |
| 450  | 355  | Becham            | 414     | 419   | +5     | 17.1   |
| 728  | 328  | Blue Circle       | 843     | 848   | +5     | 30.0   |
| 350  | 448  | Boots             | 452     | 472   | +20    | 28.1   |
| 289  | 170  | Boots             | 229     | 252   | +23    | 10.6   |
| 608  | 428  | Br Aerospace      | 495     | 500   | +5     | 23.4   |
| 709  | 530  | Br Petroleum      | 672     | 677   | +5     | 48.6   |
| 280  | 177  | Br Telecom        | 182     | 186   | +4     | 10.7   |
| 192  | 98   | Burton            | 280     | 284   | +4     | 8.1    |
| 354  | 257  | Cable & Wireless  | 318     | 325   | +7     | 7.2    |
| 198  | 158  | Cadbury Schweppes | 179     | 182   | +3     | 8.7    |
| 338  | 287  | Cam Union         | 472     | 477   | +5     | 13.5   |
| 704  | 408  | Cons Goldfields   | 645     | 652   | +7     | 37.0   |
| 330  | 282  | Courtauld         | 315     | 318   | +3     | 10.2   |
| 438  | 318  | Dixons Grp        | 328     | 332   | +4     | 4.3    |
| 630  | 448  | Fisons            | 452     | 454   | +2     | 5.7    |
| 854  | 701  | Gen Accident      | 813     | 820   | +7     | 34.8   |
| 229  | 158  | GECC              | 178     | 182   | +4     | 6.1    |
| 117  | 758  | Glaxo             | 905     | 915   | +10    | 20.0   |
| 481  | 328  | Grand Union       | 472     | 477   | +5     | 13.5   |
| 117  | 721  | GUIS A            | 10      | 10    | 0      | 30.0   |
| 954  | 720  | GRE               | 785     | 777   | -8     | 42.5   |
| 385  | 235  | GNV               | 273     | 276   | +3     | 17.9   |
| 355  | 275  | Guinness          | 285     | 300   | +15    | 10.3   |
| 215  | 141  | Hawson            | 180     | 184   | +4     | 5.7    |
| 623  | 428  | Hawker Siddeley   | 434     | 438   | +4     | 21.4   |
| 117  | 734  | Imp Chem Ind      | 107     | 107   | 0      | 48.5   |
| 588  | 335  | Jaguar            | 815     | 817   | +2     | 12.7   |
| 388  | 312  | John Bull         | 352     | 359   | +7     | 25.8   |
| 348  | 278  | Land Securities   | 341     | 344   | +3     | 14.5   |
| 288  | 138  | Legal & Gen       | 237     | 240   | +3     | 12.3   |
| 434  | 288  | Lloyds            | 420     | 423   | +3     | 25.0   |
| 218  | 183  | Lyons             | 225     | 228   | +3     | 17.1   |
| 231  | 183  | Maris & Spencer   | 183     | 185   | +2     | 5.8    |
| 589  | 417  | Midland           | 543     | 550   | +7     | 37.1   |
| 388  | 428  | Nat West          | 486     | 490   | +4     | 27.8   |
| 388  | 287  | N O Prod          | 352     | 359   | +7     | 25.8   |
| 248  | 182  | Plessey           | 189     | 171   | -18    | 7.2    |
| 942  | 718  | Prudential        | 815     | 820   | +5     | 38.6   |
| 234  | 148  | Racal Elect       | 172     | 174   | +2     | 4.3    |
| 630  | 448  | Racal Group       | 452     | 454   | +2     | 5.7    |
| 692  | 346  | Reuters           | 552     | 555   | +3     | 5.4    |
| 781  | 511  | RTZ               | 680     | 685   | +5     | 31.4   |
| 587  | 782  | Royal Ind         | 815     | 817   | +2     | 38.8   |
| 628  | 344  | Sainsbury (A)     | 412     | 414   | +2     | 8.4    |
| 148  | 39   | Seas              | 120     | 121   | +1     | 6.0    |
| 415  | 321  | Sadgwick Grp      | 323     | 325   | +2     | 17.1   |
| 970  | 688  | Shell             | 935     | 935   | 0      | 61.4   |
| 174  | 95   | STC               | 158     | 168   | +10    | 1.3    |
| 772  | 620  | Sun Alliance      | 615     | 620   | +5     | 2.5    |
| 81   | 75   | TSB P/P           | 78      | 78    | 0      | 8.9    |
| 420  | 285  | Tesco             | 378     | 377   | -1     | 8.9    |
| 228  | 374  | Thorn EMI         | 447     | 470   | +23    | 25.2   |
| 348  | 138  | Trusthouse House  | 282     | 285   | +3     | 18.9   |
| 208  | 138  | Trusthouse Fort   | 177     | 179   | +2     | 7.9    |
| 20   | 19   | Unilever          | 60      | 60    | 0      | 60.1   |
| 289  | 216  | Unilever          | 229     | 231   | +2     | 13.8   |

COMMENT

Dealings in Guinness must be suspended

The City spent all day yesterday floundering in the dark over the sudden and surprising announcement that the Department of Trade had appointed inspectors to look into the affairs of Guinness, one of Britain's biggest companies after the £2.7 billion takeover of Distillers.

Dealers were stunned by the unexpected and impenetrable early morning message on the news wires. What it meant no-one knew, but the market-makers took no chances and slashed the Guinness share price.

The rumours flew thick and fast and, in the wake of the recent scandals, it was natural that an increasingly introspective City would jump to a conclusion that the DTI inspectors were interested in share dealings by arbitrageurs during the long and bitter battle for Distillers.

There is no way of knowing at present whether this is anything more than an intuitive judgement or whether, in the fullness of time, it will prove to be accurate. Even Guinness, after a long day of deliberation, put out a statement expressing surprise and bewilderment that it had no real understanding of just what the DTI is meant to be investigating.

It is ludicrous to pretend that it was possible to deal sensibly in Guinness shares yesterday on any informed basis. The problem will become even more acute today.

It would be sensible for the inspectors to furnish further information. The two-man team - an accountant and a barrister - is well qualified to word such a statement in ways that will be informative without being prejudicial or harmful to the inquiry.

Without such clarification the slide in Guinness shares could develop into a full blown rout. In the absence of more information dealings in Guinness shares should be suspended.

So far so good

Norton Opax has been vindicated by the Appeal Court after all, but the City will have to wait with baited breath until the crucial question arising from the case is answered by the court later this week.

The court decided that, in this specific case, the defendants were in the right and were not acting as part of a concert party. Pru-Bache and its management-buyout clients have been shown the door.

But this does not settle the far more important issue of whether the Take-over Panel's decisions can be challenged as a matter of course in the courts.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, is clearly aware of the problems this might cause. But an indication of the way he is thinking must be worrying the panel, and probably the City too. He has said that it would be no bad thing if panel decisions could be subject to judicial post-mortem. Such post-mortems could not be used to change the outcome of the particular takeover in question but they would help to ensure that wrong decisions by the panel were not repeated in future.

That sounds fine and logical in theory. In practice it would surely amount to bolting the stable door after the horse had gone - a habit for which the panel has become notorious and for which it has often been justly criticized.

Value for money

By the end of this month every department of the Federal Government of the US will have drawn up a productivity improvement programme designed to boost productivity in government by 3 per cent a year. If the theory is carried into practice Americans will be enjoying 20 per cent better government by 1991 for the same real terms cost.

Putting it in those terms immediately indicates the difficulties of such a project. How does one measure better government? Not necessarily by equating it with more government. Nevertheless it is interesting about this latest attempt by the Reagan Administration to exert control over the government bureaucracy is the detailed quantitative targets which the agencies will be expected to draw up.

In this country attempts at improving productivity in government have largely been concerned with fairly crude targets for reducing civil service manpower. There has been no formal framework for measuring the quality of government activity.

Discussion at yesterday's seminar, organized by the Public Finance Foundation, suggested that the measures already in use by the Federal productivity measurement system could do with being further refined. Measures such as the number of legal opinions delivered by government lawyers make no allowance for the complexity of individual cases nor for the quality of the service.

Nevertheless, it would be reassuring to see a bit more effort put into devising productivity measures in Whitehall. When a major British insurance company is basing its productivity measurement on the US government system then the British Government, too, should take a close look.

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Table with columns for EQUITIES, RIGHTS ISSUES, and various company names like Lloyd's Chemist, M & G Group, etc.

APPOINTMENTS

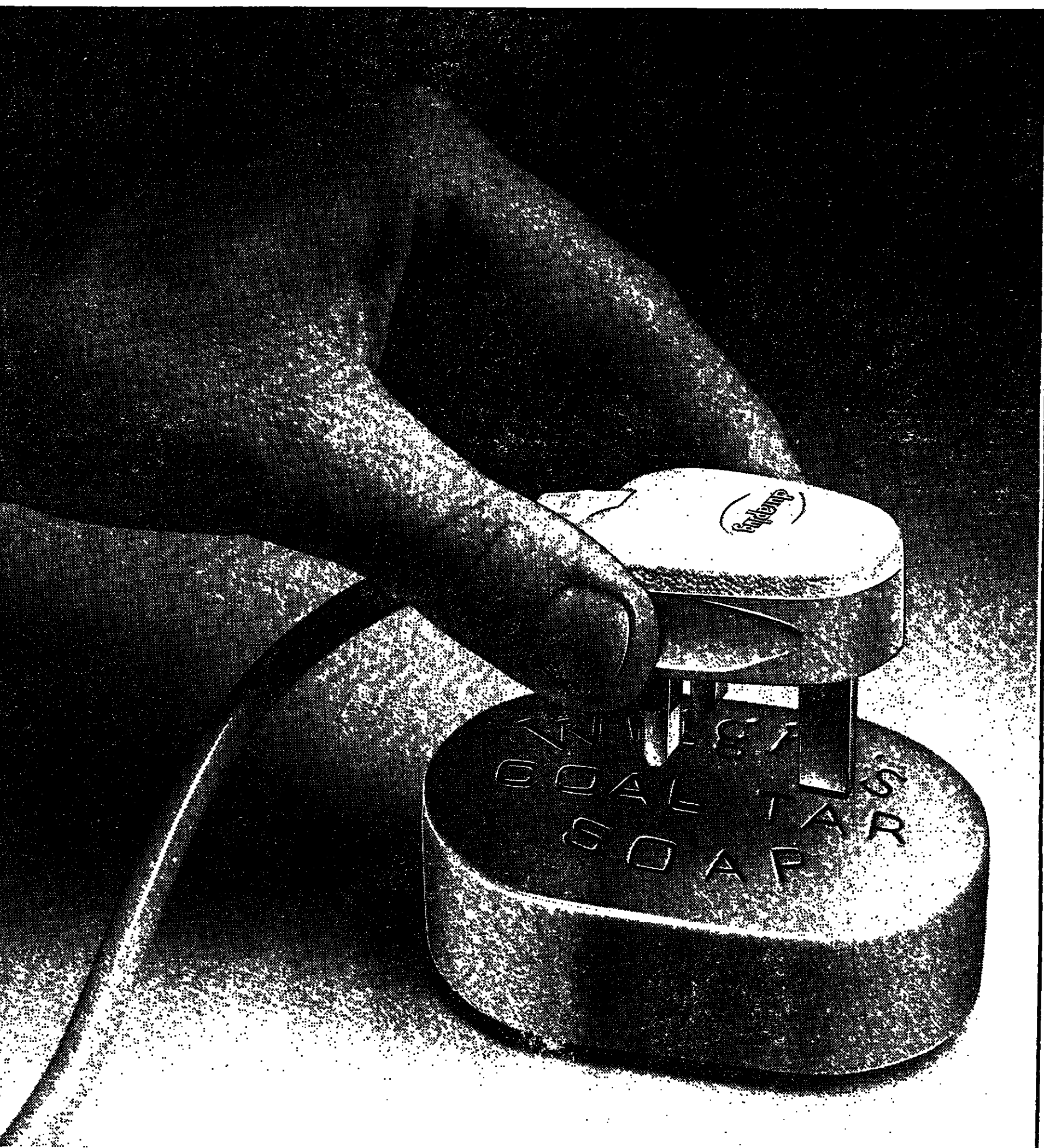
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COMPANY NEWS

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with columns for Sterling Spot and Forward Rates, Other Sterling Rates, and Dollar Spot Rates, listing various exchange rates.















# Magnet draws US into the lead

Intense magnetic fields vital for researchers trying to develop better materials for computers and other high-tech products can now be generated more easily through a new system.

Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have designed a new way to produce strong magnetic fields which they say could help to give American researchers an edge in the crucial field of materials research.

"The Japanese are the leaders in this field now. We're hoping to leapfrog over them," said Peter Wolf, director of MIT's Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory.

### RESEARCH

By Rob Stein

Researchers at the laboratory, led by Simon Foner, developed a new system using a combination of copper and the metal niobium for their magnet's coil to produce pulsed magnetic fields about one million times stronger than Earth's.

Other researchers have generated much more intense pulsed magnetic fields, but only by using explosions that literally destroyed their devices. Intense magnetic fields are used primarily to learn more about the properties of various materials, such as those used for computer chips.

Scientists place materials into the fields to see how they react and learn more about

their capabilities and applications.

Other researchers at the MIT facility currently hold the record for the strongest continuous magnetic field—about 700,000 times that of Earth's. But that field is much lower than those that can be produced in pulses.

Using a coil made from copper, scientists have been able to produce pulsed magnetic fields of about 50 tesla. A tesla is an international measurement for magnetic fields. Higher fields were possible because the copper would melt.

The Japanese developed a device using a steel coil to produce fields approaching 70 tesla. But that device is expensive, requires huge amounts of power, and can sustain the field for only a short time.

### Cheap enough for laboratories

The new system using the copper-niobium coil produced fields of about 63 tesla or only about 4 kilovolts—about one-fifth that of the Japanese system. It also sustained the pulse for 5.6 milliseconds, about 20 times longer than the Japanese.

Mr Foner believes researchers will be able to produce fields as intense as 75 tesla, using the new device, which will be inexpensive enough to operate to allow laboratories nationwide to own and operate them. (UPI)



# Winning words amid the jargon

The prize-winners of the third UK Computer Press Awards, sponsored by The Times and Hewlett-Packard, are pictured above with Willie Rushton, who hosted an awards ceremony at Claridges Hotel in London last Wednesday.

The winners are, from left to right: Greg Brown, of Communications Management, best designed journal; Richard Sarson, freelance and regular contributor to The Times, best features journalist; Trevor Huggins, editor of Network magazine, voted the best computer journal.

David Allen, producer of the BBC's Microline, which won best technology programme; Philip Habib, best photographer; Lynne McTaggart, editor of Which Computer?, best computer columnist.

Charles Brown, a reporter on PC Business World, best news journalist; Ron Condon, editorial director of the publishing house CW Communications, who was voted Computer Press Personality of the Year by the entrants.

Network, a monthly magazine for computer users was named journal of the year, said the judges, because of a clear and straightforward approach to its topic of computer networking—jargon often full of incomprehensible jargon. Runners-up were Computing and DEC Today.

News journalist Charles Brown won his award for reports on British Telecom's lack of regard for security on its Packet Switched Service and a new range of computers from Compaq based on the advanced 386 chip. Runners-up were Jane Lawrence, editor of PC Business World, and

Stephen Arkell, of Computer News. Richard Sarson, features journalist, won his award for articles that included one on the new breed of "bulletinboards"—employees who work from home connected to their offices via computer terminals. Runners-up were Mary Keenan, of IBM Computer Today, and Jim Linnor, of What Micro.

Microline beat BBC's Tomorrow's World and Radio 4's Nerves of Silicon to take its award for the second year running. The UK Computer Press Awards were started two years ago to encourage good reporting standards in an area with more than 200 publications.

Altogether 211 entries were received and their worth a total of £10,000 were awarded. They included trophies, Hewlett-Packard microcomputers, £1,000 worth of photographic equipment and, for team performance, crates of champagne.

# Desktop views of next year

The acres of interesting gizmos and gadgets on display last month at Comdex, the huge computer exhibition in Las Vegas, included several new desktop and portable computers that are likely to be popular in Europe and the United States in 1987.

The Intel 80386 microprocessor is an awesome machine, far more powerful than other chips now on the market, and Intel says about 200 companies are planning to use it in one way or another.

The debut of the 386 inspired industry leaders to grand oratory—if only the speakers were as fast as the chip—but in the end it was apparent that at least for now the 386 is strictly for power users and trendy people with large bank accounts.

About a dozen companies showed 80386-based computers or prototypes, including such major players as Compaq and Zenith. But most intriguing were the promises of relatively low-priced 386 clones from two lesser known companies, PC's Ltd, of Texas, and PC Designs, of Oklahoma.

It was also intriguing that these low-cost clones were announced less than two months after Compaq rolled out its industry-leading Desktop 386.

The Compaq machine costs more than \$7,000 (£4,700), while the PC's Ltd machine is expected to cost \$4,500 and the PC Designs machine \$4,000 when they begin shipping early next year.

Both claim features superior to the Compaq. In fact, every one showing 386 machines was sniping at Compaq, giving the company a taste of what IBM has been enduring for years.

But why spend \$4,000 to \$7,000 for a computer based on the 80386 chip when you can buy an 80386 chip on a plug-in board for your current IBM PC-XT-compatible computer for less than \$1,500?

The question was posed by Quadram, which, not incidentally, was showing a test version of its new Quad386 card, due in the spring—this plugs into one slot of an XT.

The Quad386 provides the immediate speed of the 386—it is about four times faster

### Processor needs adrenalin

True, it could do with a stronger battery (it runs out after about three hours) and its processor could stand a squirt of adrenalin. On balance, though, it is a superior machine, one that finally makes portables worth considering.

The Toshiba T1100 Plus—which replaced the T1100 after just two months, leaving owners of the earlier model nonplussed—has the speed the Zenith lacks, although it lacks the crispness and visibility of the Zenith screen.

With 640K memory and twin 3 1/2 inch disc drives, a backlit LCD screen and other features, this 10lb machine, also costs around £1,700. The screen visibility is merely acceptable, and there are sockets that can be used to connect it to a regular cathode ray terminal for clear desktop operation.

The Toshiba's advantage is speed and battery life. It can be run at more than 7 megahertz, or about twice as fast as an IBM PC, and the battery is good for about five hours before recharging.

### COMDEX

By Peter Lewis

# Amdahl doubles up for the European market

The American large-scale mainframe specialist Amdahl has doubled the size of its old European manufacturing plant at Swords, near Dublin. The Irish plant will now be responsible for manufacturing all the company's top of the range 5890 computers shipped to Europe.

The £7 million investment has produced an additional 100 jobs this year and a further 70 new jobs will be created in 1987, bringing staff numbers up to 475.

Amdahl has spent more than £20 million on the plant since it opened in May 1978, and 80 per cent of the employees are under 35 years old. From the first half of next

architecture. It was the first company to introduce large computers which were air-cooled rather than water-cooled. Traditionally, businesses have opted for Amdahl and other plug-compatible machines because they were cheaper than the equivalent IBM processor and probably offered some performance benefits as well. Mr Williams says the 5890 is 30 to 40 per cent faster than its IBM alternative.

None the less, many data processing managers felt it was a high risk option in a computer industry known for spectacular company and product failures.

But Mr Williams believes the tables are now turning. He says: "It is not healthy to have a market with no real competition. Several senior executives I have spoken to recently now say they are starting to question data processing managers who don't propose an alternative to IBM."

The plug-compatible manufacturers have responded by producing machines which offer additional features not so far found on IBM mainframes.

"What has proved a success on the 5890 is the Multiple Domain Feature (MDF), which is unique to us and lets customers run a number of

different operating environments within the one physical machine," said Mr Williams.

"At least 50 per cent of our customers put in the MDF feature to cope with conversions because they can gradually move over from one operating system to another."

Data processing managers, said Mr Williams, often elect to carry on using MDF after the initial conversion because it allows them to run systems software during the day, rather than waiting until after hours or weekends for spare computer time.

The MDF option also means that in the future the 5890 will be able to run Aspen, Amdahl's own operating system.

Aspen, which will run on all IBM-compatibles, has been under development for several years with no clear sign of when, if at all, it will be available as a product.

If the development does become a commercial reality it will be the first serious attempt by a plug-compatible manufacturer to take on IBM in the software as well as the hardware arena.

With software costs at many installations now spiralling well above hardware costs, many data processing managers could welcome the chance to offer their boards a software alternative as well.

### MAINFRAMES

By Pat Sweet

year the company expects to send about 10 systems a month out of the Dublin factory and says it has orders for all the machines manufactured so far.

Amdahl's general manager for Europe, Peter Williams, reckons that European sales of computers comprise 35 to 40 per cent of the company's total sales.

The company, which was founded by Dr Gene Amdahl in 1970, specializes in large computers, which are compatible with IBM's System 370

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

# The £16m power surge in Silicon Glen

THE WEEK

By Geof Wheelwright

If Sassenachs are looking for a job at the sharp end of the microcomputer industry, perhaps they should get on the next northbound train and cross the Scottish border.

Last week's announcement by the four-year-old American personal computer giant Compaq Computers that it will open its first non-US manufacturing plant next year in Erskine, Scotland, is the latest in a series of manufacturing moves which could revitalize the Scottish high-technology manufacturing sector known as Silicon Glen.

Compaq joins other American and British companies such as IBM, Rodime and Amstrad, which have all realized the benefits of Scottish-based manufacturing.

The £16 million Compaq manufacturing plant will provide about 350 jobs when full production of the company's line of business microcomputers begins in the autumn next year.

The news was welcomed by the Information Technology Minister Geoffrey Pattie, who suggested that British technology companies might learn something from the American company's style of management.



The future at Erskine: how Compaq's plant will look when completed in Silicon Glen

switches, power supplies and other components used in manufacturing personal computers.

It will not be the first time Compaq has used Scottish components in its computers - it has been buying hard disc mass storage systems from the Glenrothes-based firm Rodime since 1984.

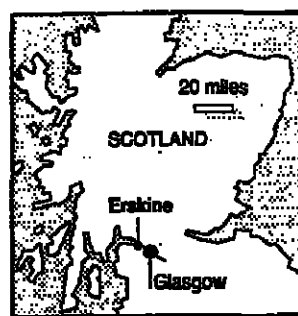
Mr Pfeiffer added that Scotland was one of a number of sites the company had considered in the UK, West Germany and France - but denied that the financial incentives offered by the Scottish Development Agency was the deciding factor.

While Scotland - with or without incentives - may be grabbing the high-tech head-

lines at the moment, UK manufacturing bases further south cannot be said to have been entirely ignored by the world's multinationals.

West German minicomputer maker Nixdorf also announced last week that it has started work on a new purpose-built software development and support centre at Bracknell Park Business Centre in Berkshire.

Work on the £27 million facility is to begin next spring and is due to be completed by the end of 1988.



The big question is how long they will stay. Europe has seen the bust-and-boom syndrome of the computer industry before - with the coming and going of Apple in Ireland, Commodore in Corby, Northamptonshire, where its huge manufacturing warehouse now stands empty, and a variety of companies from the original flush of success in Silicon Glen.

The aim is obviously to attract companies such as Compaq, which will not just ship over almost finished goods for final assembly by British workers but will buy from local suppliers and contractors and help European-built and European-designed components to become integral parts of existing and future products.

That aim is supplemented by a desire to encourage the location by American companies that wish to locate their research and development facilities outside the United States to establish them in Britain.

The British hope is that the policies from Hewlett-Packard, Xerox and Epson point to some movement against the NIH (Not Invented Here) syndrome that has plagued British companies trying to sell in the American market.

## Five million shares to go back to the giant

IBM, the world's biggest computer company, is to buy back about five million shares of common stock and a series of debentures in transactions valued at more than £750 million.

Although the amount of the shares to be bought is small compared with IBM's share total, analysts view the share-backs as having a positive psychological impact on the stock, indicating the company views it as a good investment.

IBM said it will redeem all \$500 million of its 10.5 per cent debentures due on July 15, 2015, at \$1,093 per \$1,000. The redemption is set for December 29.

The computer giant has already completed the repurchase of 10 million shares it said it would buy back under a programme approved in May and now has about 610 million shares outstanding.

It said the repurchase of securities will be made from general corporate funds.

IBM's shares closed up \$2.50 at \$127.12 in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange after the announcement.

Companies sometimes repurchase shares of stock as a method of investing company cash, or to fund internal incentives programmes.

Repurchasing shares boosts a company's earnings per share because the total number outstanding is reduced, allowing more earnings per remaining share.

IBM shares recently tumbled to the 52-week low of \$119 after trading as high as \$162 earlier this year.

The slowdown of the capital goods sector of the economy, both in the United States and abroad, was largely blamed for the decline.

## Big inroads by competitors

But analysts have also questioned IBM's product mix, especially in mid-range computers, where its top competitor, Digital Equipment, has made big inroads.

The profit decline, which began in 1985 after four years of solid growth, continued into the most recent quarter ended in September, when net income fell to \$1.08 billion from \$1.47 billion the previous year.

Revenue rose to \$11.9 billion from \$11.7 billion in the quarter.

## Public sector employees who miss out

Despite several special schemes to boost the pay of computer staff in the public sector, average salaries are usually still well below those of employees in the private sector, according to a new survey published by the National Computing Centre.

The relatively low pay in the public sector is still a particular problem for public sector employers in Britain's higher-paying regions because that is where the gap is widest.

Average public sector salaries are the lowest for any industry sector in 12 of the 27 job categories looked at by the NCC and are below the national average for all but two job categories.

Only network controllers and computer operators in the public sector manage to beat the average for the private sector.

### SALARIES

By Matthew May

The highest payers are finance and business services and the distribution sector, though with the qualification that figures for the financial sector are high partly because they are concentrated in London and reflect a regional rather than an industry difference.

The manufacturing and engineering sectors were the lowest payers in the private sector.

The survey, which looked at 579 computer installations, found that regional salary variations were greater than the variations between different industries.

Regional variations ranged from 12 per cent above the average in London to 12 per cent below the average in Northern Ireland.

### SALARY (£s) BY JOB CATEGORY

| Job category                          | National average | Private sector | Public sector |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Head of management services           | 22,143           | 22,730         | 19,953        |
| DP manager                            | 17,564           | 17,706         | 17,010        |
| Systems development manager           | 18,100           | 18,836         | 16,021        |
| Operations manager                    | 14,894           | 15,379         | 13,764        |
| Communications manager                | 17,285           | 17,902         | 16,133        |
| Systems programmer                    | 12,546           | 13,097         | 11,410        |
| Network controller/administrator      | 13,161           | 13,155         | 13,175        |
| Chief systems analyst/project manager | 16,810           | 17,191         | 15,729        |
| Senior systems analyst/project leader | 14,684           | 15,043         | 13,848        |
| Systems analyst                       | 12,588           | 12,803         | 11,736        |
| Database controller/administrator     | 14,738           | 15,241         | 13,833        |
| Senior analyst programmer             | 12,841           | 13,332         | 11,856        |
| Analyst programmer                    | 10,705           | 11,105         | 10,104        |
| Senior programmer                     | 12,398           | 12,456         | 12,183        |
| Programmer                            | 9,499            | 9,834          | 8,664         |
| Operator                              | 7,922            | 7,606          | 8,467         |
| Number of installations surveyed      | 579              | 459            | 118           |

Source: National Computing Centre

### Events

Micros in Design, Design Centre, Haymarket, London SW1, now until December 19, (01-839 8000)  
CIMAP - Factory automation, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, until Friday, (01-891 3426)  
Interactive Video, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, December 9-11, (01-847 1847)  
High Technology in Education, Barbican, London, January 21-24, (01-608 1161)  
Videotex User Show, Barbican, London, January 28-30, (01-608 1161)  
Dexpro Europe, Olympia 2, London, March 3-5, (01-486 1951)  
Computers in Retailing, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, March 11-13  
Cedexim 87, Metropole Hotel, NEC, Birmingham, March 24-26, (01-608 1161)

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## Views at year

than an XT chip - and it effectively extends the life of XT machines.

The board includes one megabyte of memory; two more can be added on an optional piggyback board. This board will prepare the computer for the new generation of software to be written for the 386 chip whenever it eventually arrives.

Two machines were clearly superior in the cheaper end of the market - one from Zenith and one from Toshiba. The Zenith Z-161 is around £1,100 with 640K memory, two 3.5" disk drives, rechargeable battery and a full-size screen. Its XT-compatible and weighs 12lb, a bit pudgy for comfortable extended laptop use but certainly light enough to carry through an airport.

On the principle that it is good if you cannot see it, there is not a better portable in its class. Its backlit LCD display uses a technology called twisted crystal to make the screen highly readable in virtually any light. It will also unreadable, bulky or expensive.

## Processor needs adrenalin

True, it could do with a stronger battery, but it is after about three hours that processor could use a bit of adrenalin. The battery though, it is a good change, one that is portable.

The Toshiba which replaced the Zenith after just two months of ownership. The Zenith is not a bad machine, but it lacks the portability of the Toshiba.

With 24" screen and 12" keyboard, the Toshiba is also a bit bulky. It also costs a bit more than the Zenith. But it is a good machine, and it is a good machine. It is a good machine, and it is a good machine.

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# Career paths across the IBM board

It is undisputed that IBM still dominates the installed computer base in the UK. The popularity of its hardware from micros through to minicomputers and mainframes ensures there is always a demand for people in the data processing market-place with solid IBM experience.

However, whether people are starting at the bottom of a data processing career or are nearly at the top, they may still ponder the desirability of dedicating a working life to the IBM environment.

"The IBM market offers a complete career path," says Graham Player, managing director of IBM recruitment specialists, IB World. "You can always find interesting work in the IBM environment and, although some salary surveys show otherwise, I believe you can earn more money working with IBM equipment than in other manufacturers' installations."

For the career person who wishes to reach the top in the IBM skills market, finance - banking and insurance - is the area to head for, according to Mr Player. Analysts

and project leaders are much in demand with achievable £25,000-a-year salaries. A data processing manager in an IBM 3090 installation can expect up to £35,000 a year. Growth areas where IBM expertise will be needed include distributed processing and communications for end-users. This particularly means knowledge of CICS, IBM's transaction processing management information software.

"CICS continues to be the best offering that people can have in skills make-up," says the senior consultant for the IBM contract market, Bob Clements, of Modus Management Services. "There has

## Fourth-generation language skill

been a heavy demand all year for knowledgeable people in the IBM area. On contract people can virtually double their present salary.

"Particularly required at the moment is expertise with fourth-generation languages such as Natural and ADS/on-line, together

## JOBSCENE

By Eddie Coulter

with the relevant databases. However, skills in third-generation languages, Cobol and Fortran, are still needed.

"Demand in the IBM market has been heavy all year, with the last quarter being the busiest ever known. The IBM job market is always busy, but I think the economy is on the turn and people are preparing their systems ready for an upturn in activity."

Many IBM users, explains Mr Clements, are becoming more aware of the need to squeeze the maximum out of their hardware. This particularly means that knowledge of "internals" and skill with MVS/XA and VM/XA systems are required.

An average systems programmer can earn £25,000-£30,000 a year. With 10 years' solid IBM experience and a track record in being able to "tweak" the performance of IBM systems, £50,000 a year is possible.

However, it is not only in the mainframe arena that IBM skills are needed. In minicomputers there has been a swing away from IBM's 4300 computers to System 38. Here the knowledge demand is for RPG, and if people do not have that skill many companies are now prepared to train them for it.

With so much IBM hardware around, there are many ways in which your IBM career could shape up. Project leading and management, database development, communications and areas of specialization such as Maspsics, the IBM system for the manufacturing industry, all offer steps to better

## Flexibility is prized

things. Consultancy is another growing move, along with the provision of communications market, where an insight into SNA, X.25 and VTAM will stand you in good stead.

What of IBM itself? Does skill and knowledge developed in the IBM user market mean anything,

should you wish to move into IBM as a further part of your career development? Apparently not, as IBM tends to look for general flexibility rather than specific expertise in depth gained in user environments. Obviously, there is no harm in having IBM expertise, but, an IBM spokesman explained: "Flexibility is the key. As a general rule we tend to look for people with a degree and the potential and willingness to move into other areas of our business."

IBM has taken on more than 500 people this year but that is across a number of areas. At the moment IBM is seeking to hire only a small number of people in specific areas, but that is because its recruitment tends to be cyclical.

As a general rule, in IBM you need the capability to move on to better things. If, for example, particular skills are needed in the software development area, IBM will train you. Such training is, of course, available outside IBM among its user base. Leading companies with major IBM installations tend to keep up with latest trends.

## How things work in the world of the unprofessional

It is a strange quirk of nature that a computer salesperson selling hundreds of thousands or even millions of pounds' worth of equipment will be believed and trusted to a far greater extent than the average shopkeeper or car salesman. The extent that can result from this is the topic of a survey from consultancy Wootton Jeffreys, which claims that many British companies select their computer equipment unprofessionally.

"We didn't find a single organization where a complete and documented method was used," said the associate director, David Holton. "Although many users purchased via competitive tenders of some sort or another, the lack of established methods allowed suppliers to steer procurement towards their own interests rather than those of users."

Even more disturbing, says the report, is that few organizations attempted properly conducted acceptance trials, doing little more than duplicating a supplier's commissioning trials.

Further information: 04667 80033.

## Crooks in the picture

Hertfordshire police have become the first force in Britain to switch to computers for storing photographic records of criminals. Until now, officers have taken side and front still pictures of offenders, and a huge card file index has been built up at the headquarters in Welwyn Garden City. Now anyone up at the headquarters in Welwyn Garden City will face a video camera and a nine-second film will be shot. From that a single frame will be selected and kept on a computerized disc along with thousands of others.

A picture of an offender is instantly retrievable, and an operator can type a description of an offender into the computer. It will flash up on screen anyone who fits the bill, with a complete breakdown of his or her record.

## The marshland revolution

Deep in the marshlands of New Jersey, engineers from AT&T are piecing together the initial segments of the first transatlantic underwater fibre optic cable. When it is completed in 1988 at a cost of £230 million, the light-wave communication system will stretch 3,600 nautical miles from New Jersey to Britain and France. The fibre optic cable system, called TAT 8, will be able to carry up to 40,000 simultaneous telephone conversations, more than twice the number of undersea circuits now available.

TAT 8 will allow telephone companies to offer high-speed data channels, through which customers can transmit large quantities of computer information with greater security than is possible with satellite transmissions.

## COMPUTER BRIEFING

### Japan job for Motorola

The American company Motorola has agreed in principle to set up a jointly owned factory in Japan with Toshiba. It will produce computer memory chips and microprocessors from spring 1988. The agreement also covers the exchange of technology information between the two companies and the joint development of certain semiconductors, and establishes that Toshiba will support Motorola in gaining access to customers in Japan.

In something of an understatement, Stephen Levy, Motorola's general manager of Japanese operations, said: "Gaining access to the Japanese market has been a very slow process".

### Cable & Wireless unplugged

Japan has rejected the proposed participation of the British company Cable & Wireless in a consortium to provide the country with international telecommunications services. The Post and Telecommunications Minister, Shunjiro Karasawa, told Britain's Trade and Industry Secretary, Paul Channon, last week that no industrialized country had allowed a foreign company to have a principal stake in a company providing its international telecommunications services.

As part of its liberalization policy, the Japanese government intends to end the monopoly on international telecommunications services in Japan. Britain is expected to press for Cable & Wireless' participation when the two governments hold telecommunications consultations early next year.

# Changing tactics in the land of falling profits

For the first time since Japan became a world power in microelectronics, its semiconductor industry has faltered badly. There is growing evidence that Japanese manufacturers are paying for the strategies they used to defeat many American competitors.

In the past month alone, the five largest Japanese electronics companies have reported plunges of between 50 and 80 per cent in pre-tax profits for the first half of the year.

Hitachi executives have taken 10 per cent pay cuts, NEC and Fujitsu have scrapped plans for new manufacturing plants, and every major chip producer except Toshiba has announced plans to cut capital spending by up to half. There is even guarded talk about possible buy-offs - a sensitive subject in a country where large employers have traditionally guaranteed employment for life.

The downturn has some of the companies scrambling to move into more profitable ventures, particularly involving specialty-chip makers in the United States. Fujitsu, for example, is trying to take a majority share in Schlumberger's Fairchild Semiconductor unit, a maker of emitter-coupled logic chips used in some mainframes and minicomputers.

The reversal has come as a shock because the electronics industry has driven much of Japan's phenomenal economic growth.

It also coincides with a particularly bad time for Japan's economy, increasingly dependent on high technology to offset huge losses in heavy industries such as steel and shipbuilding.

## JAPAN

By David Sanger

And in the face of unaccustomed critical scrutiny, normally impressive top executives of Japan's biggest high-technology companies are now conceding that they made major misjudgments.

"We predicted that the market would go up 20 to 30 per cent a year, just as in the past," said Tomihiro Matsumura, who directs semiconductor operations at NEC, Japan's largest producer of computer chips. "The mistake is that we believed our own predictions."

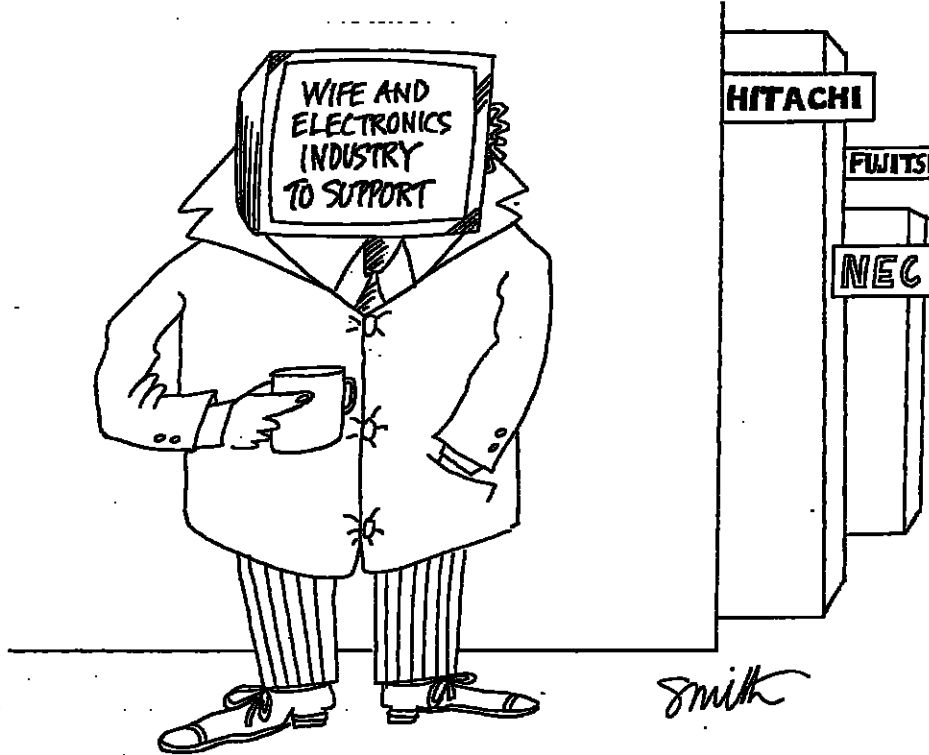
But Japan's mistakes, many now believe, went beyond merely over-optimistic forecasts for the sales of computers, video-cassette recorders, compact-disc players and automobiles, all heavy users of

microelectronic components. Some Japanese executives concede privately that they badly misjudged the impact of a three-month-old semiconductor trade agreement with the United States, which has crippled the exports of some manufacturers here, while leaving others unscathed.

Others concede that they underestimated the strength of small Japanese and Korean manufacturers, new to the chip business, who are still cutting prices and challenging Japan's giants at their own game of low-cost manufacturing.

And no one anticipated the steep fall of the dollar relative to the yen, which has made Japanese electronics far less competitive on world markets. Many experts say the recent Japanese experience in electronics illustrates how a seemingly foolproof strategy - in this case a successful effort to dominate the world market for memory chips - can backfire.

Ironically, these problems in electronics come just as Japan reaches a huge milestone of success. Next year, according to most predictions, Japan will probably displace the United States for the first time as the world's largest supplier of semiconductors.



## A case of Kidnapping is reported

By Richard Sarson

computers and robots.

ICL's network, to be called Kidnap, will be part of a stores management system and will link a mainframe computer to a parts kitting system on a mini and then send component details to three vertical carousels controlled by a personal computer.

All these three machines are normally incompatible and, before MAP, would have had to have a special-purpose link made.

This week an exhibition and conference on CIMAP (Computer Integrated Manufacturing Protocol) is taking place at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

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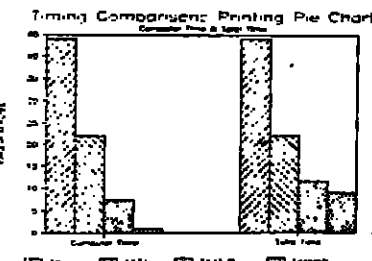
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The growing need for archivists

One of the professions that has expanded in recent years, both in work and career choices, is archivism - to give it its logical appellation, which is seldom used in this country but more convenient than the usual "archivist's work".

Through more than half of Britain's archivists are employed by the various tiers of local government in museums, record offices or libraries, there is also a growing number at work in commerce and industry; these are the people who prefer to use their professional training and skills at the sharp end, working with records that can be as recent as this year.

Nigel Hartman and Elizabeth Hughes are two archivists whose choices contrast. Both are in their twenties, have sampled the other's "territory", and have good reasons for the choice they made.

Nigel is an archivist at the National Giro Bank at Bootle, Lancashire. For the past three years, using his departmental computer, he has been setting up the bank's management-archival system. After graduating in medieval and modern history at Liverpool, where he also did his postgraduate training, he worked for more than three years at a city record office. But his present job, he says, is much more alive.

"It's quite different from local government work where one is looking after an accumulation of mainly old records. In industry, you make the collection as you go. The Giro Bank only started in 1968 so I am setting up something new."

Local authorities are going through a phase of cuts, so archivists often worry whether their job will still be there next year. Industry has more money and it needs more and more archivists. It's a

Recording our everyday doings, whether in local government or industry, is becoming a far more worthwhile job, as Sally Watts explains

means moving from one area to another. Partly for the wrong reasons, archivism is a much sought after career: beginners are sometimes led to believe it is suitable for shy people because they "will not have to meet anyone"; others see it as a quiet, pleasant occupation spent pouring over manuscripts.

"But often you're not near a manuscript for days," says Amanda Arrow-smith, of the Society of Archivists. Archivism today is concerned with much more than identifying or conserving records: there are exhibitions to mount, publicity programmes, books and posters to prepare. The profession has become much more exciting than its traditional image suggests, and the response by the public puts the archivist at the centre of a hive of research.

So he or she must be able to relate to all sorts of people, from the scholar to the uncertain beginner. Physical stamina, managerial skills and attention to detail are also needed.

When interviewing applicants, Miss Arrow-smith, who runs the Suffolk Record Office, looks at their attitude and approach as well as their academic ability. They should have at least a second class degree, preferably a 2:1, in history, modern or classical languages, English literature, law, economic history, or science, which equips them to specialize in preservation - materials to be stored can range from parchments to tapes, film and photos.

After their degree, students do one year's postgraduate training - including reading, listing, indexing and conserving records, running an office and using a computer. This leads to a diploma or Master's degree of equal value in archive administration. The course can be taken at Liverpool, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Dublin or University College London; the latter also includes part-time training.

Once qualified, there is the pressure to find a job, which is not always easy. But even when you have one, promotion is not very easy. Miss Arrow-smith says: "There can be rather a block, specially if the age range works out wrong. Often people in their thirties get the top jobs as they are thought to be more go-ahead and keener on promoting and publicizing the department than older people."

The beginners we are recruiting now are of high calibre, and good archivists are ambitious, but opportunities can be limited - often it's a case of waiting for dead men's shoes."

Archivism is not specially well paid; according to one staffer it's a job you do

for love, with a rather low status stemming from its traditional image. Some archivists in industry use their job as a jumping-off point into management.

Nigel Hartman disagrees with this practice. "We're trained as archivists, the country has put money into our training and we should work as archivists."

It is natural for people's choices to change, but archivism offers a wide range of work and it is best if young aspirants determine, before applying for postgraduate training, whether they are really serious about the career. One way to find out is to do voluntary work, which can prove an important factor in deciding whether you land a job. You help with listing, indexing, answering questions from the public and learn a lot about archivism.

Repositories in the care of archivists include those of older universities, the church, specialist libraries, the Royal Society and the Public Record Office. As befits a "paper of record", The Times has had its own archivist since the early 1930s - among the collections are staff records from 1847, including the fines composers had to pay for mistakes!

Anne Dickson, the present group records manager of News International, was heavily involved in the paper's 200th anniversary in 1985, particularly the souvenir colour magazine, the Signs of the Times exhibition at the British Library and a television documentary. She also gave lectures, one at the Museum of London, mounted public displays in the newspaper's offices and answered hundreds of inquiries. Since the bicentenary, Anne, who graduated in English language and linguistics, has

New way to run an information system

been designing a records management programme for the NI group.

According to the Society of Archivists, industrial organizations employing professional staff include the Bank of England, most clearing banks, the John Lewis Company and BP Oil. At the latter, men and women archivists work in one of three units: library material (books, journals and data bases); information analysis (using current records); and records administration, also comprising archives.

This is the newer way, both economical and more convenient, of running a company's information system; it also allows staff, who are working in a business environment, to move laterally to one of the related units or to be promoted to section head.

Incidentally, Helen Simpson, BP's information manager in charge of the three units, originally wanted to be a medieval archivist. But while taking her post-graduate training, she decided to work with current information instead. Quite a contrast!

Contact: The Society of Archivists, County Record Office, Ipswich, Suffolk.

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EDEN DISTRICT COUNCIL Articled Clerk Salary Scale 2/3 (£5880-£7158)

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICER

PRINCIPAL BUILDING SERVICES ENGINEER

Electricity Consumers' Council Deputy Director (£16,854 - £20,474 incl. L.W.)

ASSISTANT TOWN CLERK £13,653 - £14,862 + leased car

CYNGOR SIR GWYNEDD COUNTY COUNCIL SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT

Gillingham Borough Council

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# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## European Legal Counsel

Eaton Limited is the UK subsidiary of the US multinational Eaton Corporation, a worldwide manufacturer of advanced technology products for the automotive, electronics, defence and capital goods markets.

A vacancy exists for a versatile and professional lawyer, who will be responsible to the Senior European Legal Counsel, based at the Company's European headquarters at Hounslow. Applicants aged 25-35 must have a legal qualification and at least three years general company/commercial experience gained in either private practice or industry. A second European language would be an advantage.

The position attracts a competitive salary and benefits package, including a company car. Assistance with relocation expenses will be provided where appropriate.

Applicants (male or female) should forward a comprehensive curriculum vitae to:

**Graham Barwell, Eaton Limited, Eaton House, Staines Road, Hounslow TW4 5DX. Telephone: 01-572 7057.**



## Meredith Scott

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY to c.£35,000**  
Well known EC4 practice seeks two Solicitors, one with up to 3 years experience, and the other a minimum 3 years qualified.

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Major EC3 firm requires Lawyer ideally with a minimum of 2 years related experience.

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Lawyer with at least 1 years experience in this field needed by leading EC1 practice.

**COMP/COMMERCIAL to c.£28,000**  
Medium sized EC4 practice seeks Solicitor with experience of corporate acquisitions, finance and disposal work.

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**Meredith Scott Recruitment**  
17 Fleet Street, London EC4V 1AA.  
01-583 0855 or 01-541 3097 (telex office hours)

## Owen White Partner Designate

We are a well established and progressive firm of solicitors with 7 offices in the Essex Counties. A vacancy has arisen, due to the intended retirement of the Senior Partner in 1987, for a suitably qualified and ambitious solicitor to join our office in Hounslow. The work will involve progressive responsibility for the matters currently undertaken by the Senior Partner and will comprise a wide range of non-contentious work, relating primarily to conveyancing, probate and private client matters.

The ideal candidate will have at least four years relevant experience, departmental leadership potential and a flair for practice development. Some company commercial experience would be an advantage but is not essential.

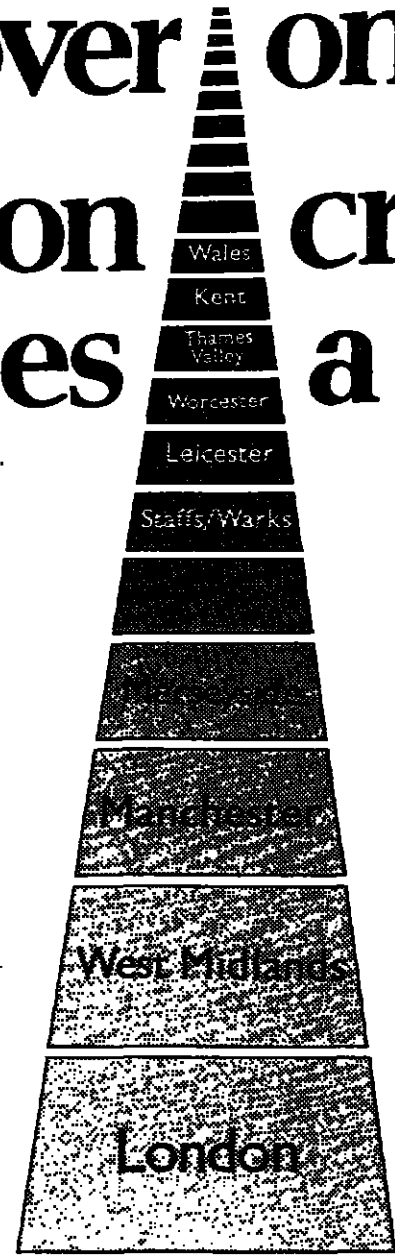
The salary and benefits for this appointment are very attractive and include a quality car. This is an outstanding career opportunity and there are excellent prospects for an early invitation to join the partnership.

Please apply with full c.v. quoting JH/144 to: John Hamilton, 51-53 High Street, Guildford GU1 3DY. Tel: 0483 574814.



**John Hamilton Associates**  
Management & Recruitment Consultants

# We will process over one million criminal cases a year



Throughout England and Wales the recently formed CPS is recruiting high-quality professional lawyers to work as Crown Prosecutors. The Service, which is designed to effect greater consistency and fairness in criminal law, has given increased responsibility to its Prosecutors who are now able to exert more influence in criminal proceedings than ever before.

We are looking for some very special qualities in our new recruits: you must have good powers of analysis and judgment as well as an eagerness to get to grips with thorny legal problems. You must also be able to negotiate constructively with other agencies, such as the police and court staff, and be mature enough to handle a heavy and challenging caseload.

Whether you're a Barrister, an Assistant Solicitor or a Justice's Clerk's Assistant, you should consider the opportunities created by the launch of CPS. Our comprehensive training in advocacy and criminal law together with the sheer

variety of casework will promise a valuable career move and arm you with a wealth of experience.

We have current vacancies for Senior Crown Prosecutors in London and for Crown Prosecutors in London and many counties in England and Wales.

Starting salaries in the range £11,130 - £15,900 (for Crown Prosecutors) or £14,315 - £19,465 (for Senior Crown Prosecutors) depending on experience. London weighting up to an additional £1465 is also paid where appropriate and there are opportunities for promotion to more senior positions.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 2 January 1987) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(1)942.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer



CROWN PROSECUTION SERVICE

## JAMES R. KNOWLES & ASSOCIATES

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS CONSULTANTS  
CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS

require

## CONSTRUCTION ARBITRATION SPECIALISTS

Applications are invited from holders of a law degree to specialise in construction disputes and arbitration for positions in Crawley, London and Leeds. Please apply in writing to:-

Roger Knowles  
**JAMES R. KNOWLES & ASSOCIATES**  
Construction Contracts Consultants  
Chartered Quantity Surveyors  
Wardle House, King Street,  
Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 6PD

Birmingham Brighton Bristol Cheltenham Colwyn Bay Crawley  
Edinburgh Glasgow Leeds Liverpool London Manchester Macclesfield  
Sheffield Weybridge Winchester Overseas: Cyprus Hong Kong

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Liverpool Housing Trust

### INFORMATION OFFICER

LHT is an active inner-city housing association with a varied housing programme, a stock of 4,000 dwellings and a commitment to localised and supportive management in the communities it serves.

We need an Information Officer to run our information services to tenants, the public and staff, including newsletters, annual reports, publications, display and publicity material.

We want someone with enthusiasm for our work and some knowledge of housing, who can develop our information services and bring creative flair to a variety of communications fields, possibly with experience in journalism.

Salary £9,579-£9,976 plus car allowance non-contributory pension. Job share applications will be considered.

LHT particularly welcomes applications from ethnic minorities, women and disabled persons.

For information and application form contact Audrey Davidson at the address below. Closing date: 15th December, 1986.



Liverpool Housing Trust  
36-37 Bold Street  
Liverpool L1 4DN  
Tel: 051-708 5777

LOOKING FOR CAREER ADVANCEMENT?  
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### AUDIT ASSISTANT

Scale 3/4/5 £6,939 - £9,549

An enthusiastic person required who wishes to gain valuable experience in a wide range of audit activities. Applicants will ideally have some public sector experience and must be capable of working to a set programme with the minimum of supervision.

Assistance with housing, removal expenses, and flexible working hours. The successful applicant will be actively encouraged to pursue further studies.

Further details and an application form to be returned by 15th December 1986 may be obtained from the Personnel & Management Services Officer, Town Hall, Watford WD1 3EX (Tel: Watford 40175, 24 hour Answerphone).

The Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

08-71147/303

## BOROUGH OF WATFORD

## AMGUEDDFA GENEOLAETHOL CYMRU NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

### AMGUEDDFA WERIN CYMRU WELSH FOLK MUSEUM

### Appointment of Curator

Applications are invited for the post of Curator of the Welsh Folk Museum, a major institution of the National Museum of Wales.

Candidates should not be more than 55 years old, should be university graduates and should possess proven managerial capabilities. Experience of the subject of folk life in a museum and a knowledge of European folk museums would be a qualification. They must also have a thorough knowledge of Welsh social history and be fluent in the Welsh language.

Contributory Pension rights.

Salary scale: £25,153 rising to a present maximum of £28,699 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from: The Director, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP to whom applications would be submitted not later than Wednesday, 31st December 1986.



BIRMINGHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

### SOLICITOR

PO4 £12,894/£14,000

A Solicitor (perhaps newly admitted or even awaiting admission) who is prepared to work under the supervision to obtain the wide experience offered by a Metropolitan Borough is sought by the Council Solicitor. The duties, which will include attendance at Committees and advocacy before courts and other Tribunals, will be dependent on ability and experience. If you wish to discuss the post, please telephone the Assistant Council Solicitor on 0204-22311 Ext. 1104.

APPLICATION FORMS are available from the Personnel Officer, Personnel Services, Town Hall, Bolton BL1 1RU (Tel: Bolton 391632) to whom same should be returned by 16th December 1986. Registered Disabled Persons are invited to apply. An Equal Opportunity Employer

## MID GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL

DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY CLERK AND CO-ORDINATOR

COUNCIL LAW AND LEGAL SECTION

### APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

£14,982 - £16,911

This is a new post within the Council Law and Legal Section. The post holder will be responsible for the section head in his absence.

The successful candidate will be enthusiastic with a committed approach to the work and possess the ability to relate with total confidence to top management.

Applicants should be solicitors with a proven track record in all aspects of conveyancing and allied work and the successful candidate will be expected to undertake a heavy personal caseload with an emphasis on complex commercial sales and purchases, commercial leases, sales and lease back arrangements and corporate finance work.

Experience in general common law work will be an advantage. General Relocation Package.

For discussion please telephone Ken James on Cardiff (0222) 620002.

NATIONAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Application forms to be returned by 19 December 1986 (subject to Christmas mail) from the County Clerk and Co-ordinator, Mid Glamorgan County Council, County Hall, Ganges Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP or telephone Cardiff (0222) 620002.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## WIGGIN AND CO

### A SPECIALIST PRACTICE IN THE COTSWOLDS

Wiggin and Co is a specialist firm of solicitors with a strong international emphasis.

Due to continuing expansion we are seeking TWO solicitors to assist in the area of private client financial planning.

The successful applicants will either be newly qualified or have been qualified no more than two years and will have had relevant experience, probably in the City. They will be looking to continue their professional life in a modern office outside London where the location has proved to be no bar to the specialist nature of the firm's practice.

Salary at or above London rates.

Apply in writing in the first instance to:

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Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,  
GL50 1YX  
(Tel: 0242 519111)

## HORWOOD & JAMES

Our long established practice at Aylesbury and our fast growing practice in Central Milton Keynes each need a young and able Solicitor who can provide an efficient and friendly property law service to our private and commercial clients.

We also seek such a Solicitor to work at and assist in the management of our office at Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes.

Excellent prospects.

Please write with full c.v. to:-

Richard Keighley, Horwood and James,  
7 Temple Square, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 2QB.  
(0296) 87361

AYLESBURY AND MILTON KEYNES

## LEGAL AID SOLICITOR ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR BIRMINGHAM

£13,000 - £16,000

Applicants should have experience in civil and criminal Legal Aid and preferably general administration and committee work.

Commencing salary reflecting the experience required will be in the above bracket although more would be offered to exceptionally qualified candidates. The salary range rises to £20,146 per annum with annual increments of £306. There are promotion prospects to higher grades with salaries rising to £25,153 per annum and above.

Conditions of service include 25 working days leave and an index linked contributory pension scheme with dependants provision.

Applicants who would like additional information are invited to telephone the Personnel Manager on 01-353 7411.

Write in confidence by 12th December, 1986, giving full details of education, experience, employment, present salary and date available to:

Personnel Manager, Legal Aid, Legal Aid Head Office, The Law Society, Newspaper House, 8-16 Great New Street, London, EC4 3BN.



## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY LAWYER

Due to continuing expansion, an Assistant Solicitor is required for our commercial property department which undertakes a wide variety of substantial work including development schemes, planning inquiries and lending by Major Institutions. The successful candidate will be required to have at least two years relevant experience and be able to respond positively to a demanding clientele. A substantial salary will be offered.

## LEAK ALMOND & PARKINSON

SOLICITORS

Write with full details to Peter Oldham, at 76 King Street, Manchester M2 4WB.

## BROMLEY

### STONEHAM LANGTON & PASSMORE seek two young solicitors.

One to assist in the Conveyancing Department dealing with mainly residential conveyancing, the other to assist in the Litigation Department dealing with mainly family and personal injury claims.

Friendly office, good prospects. Apply:

Mrs J Meisner, 28 High Street, Chislehurst, Kent BR7 5AS.

Telephone: 01-468 7025.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

SOLICITOR required by our Corby Branch Office to undertake civil and criminal litigation including matrimonial. Some non-contentious work available, if desired.

An opportunity to join a fast expanding practice where the outlook is positive and the prospects are excellent. Would suit energetic young Solicitor with up to 5 years' experience who is seeking a new challenge.

For the right applicant salary will not be a problem.

Please apply to:

Graham J. Wood, Shamman Jackson & Archer,  
9 The Balcony, Copporation Street, Corby, Northants NN17 1NL.

## RE-ADVERTISEMENT SERVITE HOUSES LTD CHIEF HOUSING MANAGER

Salary: £18,009 - £21,144 pa (incl) (Plus Essential Car User Allowance)

Servite Houses Ltd, a Registered Housing Association and Charity, has a vacancy at its central office in South Kensington, for a Chief Housing Manager. The Association operates in three regions: London and South East, West Midlands and Merseyside. It has a recognised pioneering role in the field of the elderly and, in the London and South East area, is also involved in general family and special needs housing. The Association has 1,000 dwellings under management and a further 900 in the pipeline.

The person appointed to this post will be expected to coordinate the work of all the working parties currently involved in examining housing management standards within the Association and will have a key role in implementing the new standards and procedures. As a Chief Officer of the Association he/she will also be expected to contribute towards the management of the Association as a whole and assist in the formulation of policy.

The Association is seeking to appoint a mature, self-motivating person who has the ability to lead a very capable housing management team of three Regional Housing Managers, Homes Administration Officer and Management Services Officer in providing a sensitive and professional service to our tenants and residents as possible. The successful applicant will need to have solid housing management experience and a proven record of achievement at senior management level.

Where necessary generous relocation expenses will be paid.

For Application Form and further details please contact:

Renata Moniak  
Servite Houses Ltd  
125 Old Brompton Road  
London SW7 3RP  
Tel: (01) 370 5466  
Closing Date: 23rd December 1986.  
Servite Houses Ltd is implementing an equal opportunities policy.

## LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC

Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing

### LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER III IN COMPUTING

(2 POSTS) £8,496-£15,673

These opportunities arise from an expansion of computer science teaching provision in the well-established department.

Applicants are invited from those who possess a first degree in computer science or a related discipline and who have had at least 3 years' experience in the field of computer science or a related discipline.

Applicants may be made to the Head of Department, 15 D. B. Hall, 12, 01-201 2501, ext 204.

Full details of the post and an application form may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, 12, 01-201 2501, ext 204.

Applicants should send their applications to the Head of Department, 15 D. B. Hall, 12, 01-201 2501, ext 204, by 12th December 1986.

Liverpool Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunity Employer and is committed to the recruitment of staff on an equal basis of ability.

0171

LAW COMMERCIAL, Civil Law Graduates to help with Law Matters. Write to: J. Meisner, 28 High Street, Chislehurst, Kent BR7 5AS. Tel: 01-468 7025.

Handwritten note: حيا من الاموال



























TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Balancing act in the butler's pantry

One half of this month's edition of First Tuesday (TV, 10.30pm) is taken up by what must be the only example of job training that calls for champagne to go...

CHOICE

Breakers. Four new world records are attempted. John Craven's Newspaper. 5.10 George Hill. Episode 17. (r) (Coefax).

abandoned her two baby sons 40 years ago, now haunts the farmhouse where they were last known to be living. Presently, the most hopeless mission we watch tonight involves the woman who, dumped at an Underground station more than 40 years ago...

to soften the blow now that the season of repeats of Yes Prime Minister has ended (BBC1, 8.30pm), a new season of Hancock's Half Hour begins tonight (BBC1, 8.00pm).



From mine to butler's pantry: James Jolley tells his story on ITV, 10.30pm

6.00 Coetax AM. 6.30 News headlines followed by The Flintstones, Cartoon Series. (r) 6.55 Weather. 7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and International news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

7.30 EastEnders. Kathy discovers the reason for Ian's constant tiredness; and Pat announces her plans for the future. (Coefax) 8.00 Hancock's Half Hour. Selousqure by boredom the lad paces the floor of his bed-sit grappling with the problems of Bertrand Russell and how to pull the birds. (r) 8.30 Yes, Prime Minister. Jim discovers that a lately dead head of MI6 was spying for Russia and that an internal investigation, headed by Sir Humphrey, cleared the man of treason. (r) (Coefax) 9.00 News with Julia Somerville and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather. 9.30 All the Best - Dava Allen. A compilation of some of the more than 1000 sketches the comedian recorded for his series. (r) 10.00 Challenge 87 for the America's Cup. The first of a new series of films in which Ian Woodridge examines the background and build-up of the battle to challenge for the America's Cup which was won by Australia three years ago. 10.50 Film 86. Barry Norman reviews Labyrinth, and Just Between Friends. Ideas Unlimited. William Woolford examines British companies' suggestion schemes. 11.45 Rhoda. Joe and Rhoda decide they want to spend more time together - alone. (r) 12.10 Weather.

9.00 Gharbar. This week's edition of the magazine programme for Asian viewers includes an item on alternative medicine. 9.25 Daytime on Two. Teenagers cover a soap-box derby for Austrian radio at 6.35; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55 and 8.17; cartoon at 7.20; top music at 8.20; and a special feature on the postbag at 8.25. The After Nine guests include consumer expert Jan Walsh. 9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 The Times Ahead. The encouraging children to write 9.46 People and groups 10.01 Science: density 10.22 Being happy 10.38 Animals in action. 11.00 A Wilder Summer. The story of a holiday at a summer camp 11.55 Watson Webster. 12.00 Tickle on the Tum. (r) 12.10 Rainbow (r) 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family in the Forties. 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin includes the second of the week's investigation into Aids 1.20 Thames news presented by Robin Houston. 1.30 Scene and Sew. Work the Pelican Hotel has become happier and more secure for Stephen Sorrell, but his son Kit is having a difficult time in his academic pursuits and with the two women who need his love. (r) (Oracle) 2.30 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on why so few women make it to the top jobs. With Nicholas Fairbrother MP, and Yve Newbold, Company Secretary of the Hanson Trust. 3.00 Three Little Words. Nurses Thames news headlines 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital. 4.00 The Giddy Game Show 4.10 The Telebugs 4.20 C.A.B. Drama serial 4.45 Splash. Intriguing fish tale for Christmas; and a film on roller disco games. 5.35am Mediam wave only: Test Match. Australia vs New Zealand. In Perth. Until 7.00am. 6.55am VHF: Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Concert: Scarlati (Sonata in E, Kk 591; Prince, harpsichord), Perotin (Vicentius omnes: Early Music Consort of London, and soloists), Handel (Water Suite, Suite No 1 in F: English Baroque Soloists). 8.00 News. 8.05 Concert (continues): Chausson (Piano Trio in G minor, Op 3; Beaux Arts Trio), Mozart (Symphony No 35; Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields). 9.05 This Week's Composers: At the Court of Dresden. Recordings of works by Zelenka, Hesse, Weles, Lott. Including Zelenka's Clarico No 5 in G, and Weles's Suite in A minor, 10.05 French Oboe Music: Robin Carter (oboe), Linn Hendry (piano), Saint-Seane (Sonata in D major, Op 163; Goussier (Cello Sonata and Allegro), and Dutillieu (Sonata) 10.35 The Long and Short of It: London Sinfonietta play Schoenberg's Three little pieces for chamber orchestra, and Berlin PO play Poulenc and Mendelsae. 11.25 Bridge and Britten: Moray Welsh (cello), Roger Vignoles (piano). Bridget (Cello Sonata), Britten (Cello Sonata in C, Op 65) 12.15 Concert: BBC Philharmonic (under Edward Downes), Part one. Walton (Scapino overture), John Vaile (Violin Concerto), 1.00 News. 1.05 Concert (continues): Brahms (Symphony No 3) 1.45 Guitar Encores: Hubert Kappel plays works by Rapold (Introduction and Capricio, Op 23), Barrios (Vals de la primavera, and Choro das Saudades), and Chico (Prelude: Minimal metamorphosis) 2.15 Wintereisse: David Owen Norris (piano) plays Liszt's transcription of Schubert's song cycle Barin Philharmonic (under Herbert von Karajan), Debussy (La mer, 3.00

6.15 TV-am: Good Morning Britain presented by Anna Diamond and Geoff Meade. News with David Foster at 6.50, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55 and 8.17; cartoon at 7.20; top music at 8.20; and a special feature on the postbag at 8.25. The After Nine guests include consumer expert Jan Walsh. 9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 The Times Ahead. The encouraging children to write 9.46 People and groups 10.01 Science: density 10.22 Being happy 10.38 Animals in action. 11.00 A Wilder Summer. The story of a holiday at a summer camp 11.55 Watson Webster. 12.00 Tickle on the Tum. (r) 12.10 Rainbow (r) 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family in the Forties. 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin includes the second of the week's investigation into Aids 1.20 Thames news presented by Robin Houston. 1.30 Scene and Sew. Work the Pelican Hotel has become happier and more secure for Stephen Sorrell, but his son Kit is having a difficult time in his academic pursuits and with the two women who need his love. (r) (Oracle) 2.30 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on why so few women make it to the top jobs. With Nicholas Fairbrother MP, and Yve Newbold, Company Secretary of the Hanson Trust. 3.00 Three Little Words. Nurses Thames news headlines 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital. 4.00 The Giddy Game Show 4.10 The Telebugs 4.20 C.A.B. Drama serial 4.45 Splash. Intriguing fish tale for Christmas; and a film on roller disco games. 5.35am Mediam wave only: Test Match. Australia vs New Zealand. In Perth. Until 7.00am. 6.55am VHF: Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Concert: Scarlati (Sonata in E, Kk 591; Prince, harpsichord), Perotin (Vicentius omnes: Early Music Consort of London, and soloists), Handel (Water Suite, Suite No 1 in F: English Baroque Soloists). 8.00 News. 8.05 Concert (continues): Chausson (Piano Trio in G minor, Op 3; Beaux Arts Trio), Mozart (Symphony No 35; Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields). 9.05 This Week's Composers: At the Court of Dresden. Recordings of works by Zelenka, Hesse, Weles, Lott. Including Zelenka's Clarico No 5 in G, and Weles's Suite in A minor, 10.05 French Oboe Music: Robin Carter (oboe), Linn Hendry (piano), Saint-Seane (Sonata in D major, Op 163; Goussier (Cello Sonata and Allegro), and Dutillieu (Sonata) 10.35 The Long and Short of It: London Sinfonietta play Schoenberg's Three little pieces for chamber orchestra, and Berlin PO play Poulenc and Mendelsae. 11.25 Bridge and Britten: Moray Welsh (cello), Roger Vignoles (piano). Bridget (Cello Sonata), Britten (Cello Sonata in C, Op 65) 12.15 Concert: BBC Philharmonic (under Edward Downes), Part one. Walton (Scapino overture), John Vaile (Violin Concerto), 1.00 News. 1.05 Concert (continues): Brahms (Symphony No 3) 1.45 Guitar Encores: Hubert Kappel plays works by Rapold (Introduction and Capricio, Op 23), Barrios (Vals de la primavera, and Choro das Saudades), and Chico (Prelude: Minimal metamorphosis) 2.15 Wintereisse: David Owen Norris (piano) plays Liszt's transcription of Schubert's song cycle Barin Philharmonic (under Herbert von Karajan), Debussy (La mer, 3.00

5.15 Blockbusters. General knowledge game for teenagers, presented by Bob Hollister. 5.45 News with Alastair Stewart 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Reporting London. Lindsay Charlton investigates the reasons why the families of four servicemen killed in the Falklands by a missile fired from HMS Cardiff were not told the facts about the deaths for four years. 7.00 Emergence Farm. Phil and Sandie are outstaying their welcome at Joe's. 7.30 George and Mildred. Mildred learns of a cheap holiday. The only snag is that it means joining the local Conservative Party and George has been a Labour voter all his adult life. Des O'Connor Tonight Live. The guests are Ali McGraw, Roy Castle, Ches 'n' Dave, Richard Dignance, and a satellite, Bob Hope. 9.00 First Among Equals. The final episode of a new Prime Minister is set to enter No 10. Starring Tom Wilkinson, Jeremy Child, James Faulkner and David Robb. (Oracle) 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Carol Barnes. Weather followed by Thames news headlines. 10.30 First Tuesday. Abandoned Babies examines the motives and the emotions of mothers who abandon their children, and Elaine Anderson, found 44 years ago on the platform of St John's Wood underground station, explains what it is like to be an unwanted child; John Champagne, Sir follows John Burnell, a recruiting agent for a domestic agency, as he searches for potential butlers and nannies among the north's unemployed. 11.30 Hammer House of Horror: Charlie Boy. Six people face death when a curse is put on them by the owner of a central African fetish. (r) 12.25 Night Thoughts.

2.35 Film: False Paradise\* (1948) starring William Boyd and Andy Clyde. A Hopalong Cassidy western in which the hero comes to the aid of a professor and his daughter who have been swindled by an unscrupulous land dealer who sold them a piece of worthless land for a cattle ranch. Directed by George Archainbaud. 3.45 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Douglas. This edition includes a look at how groups or individuals with a campaign can gain the attention of the media; Jarrow March veterans recall the event; and Zana Skinner continues with her first aid course. 4.30 Countdown. The reigning words and numbers champion is challenged by Keith Burgess-Clements from Barnhurst in Kent. 5.00 Bewitched. Tabitha is upset by her feuding grandmothers and turns herself into a cookie. 5.30 As Good As New. Mike Smith with advice on what to look for at a pre-purchase viewing; and then begins to rewire a chair and a table. (r) (Oracle) 6.00 Remington Steele. Holt and Steele investigate skulduggery on the set of a television commercial. 6.55 Alan Bates starring. Cartoon about an odious creature that lives in a crack in a kitchen wall. 7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons. 7.50 Comment. With his views on a topical subject is Michael Ball, a lecturer in economics. Weather. 8.00 Brookside. Harry blames himself for the premature birth of his grand-daughter, Charlie and Heather quarrel over who is to blame for Nick's disappearance; and Annabelle is desperate to prove that it was not her food that poisoned the lunch guests. 8.30 4 What It's Worth Introduced by Penny Junor. Jonathan Stoneborough investigates the collapse of a fraudulent insurance company; there is an item on New York's shopaholics; and David Starford discovers the best buys in coffee machines. 9.00 What If It's Raining?, by Anthony Miggella. A repeat of the drama, first shown in three parts in July, about the break-up of a marriage. Its aftermath, the reconciliations, and the battles for the baby they both adore. Starring Michael Maloney and Deborah Findlay. 11.45 Soap. Mary informs a stunned Jessica that Danny's real father is Chester and that Chester, as a blood relative, will be donating a kidney to Danny. 12.15 The Lordship's House. Highlights of the day's debates in the House of Lords. Ends at 12.30.

BBC1 WALES: 5.35pm-6.00 Wales Today. 6.35-7.00 Comedy Club. 9.30-10.00 Welsh Sports Personality of the Year. 10.25-11.10 Challenge 87 For the America's Cup. 11.15 The Times at 11.20. 11.45-12.15 News At The Best - Dava Allen. 12.05-12.35 Film '86. 12.35 News. 12.55-1.00 News. 1.00-1.15 News. 1.15-1.30 News. 1.30-1.45 News. 1.45-2.00 News. 2.00-2.15 News. 2.15-2.30 News. 2.30-2.45 News. 2.45-3.00 News. 3.00-3.15 News. 3.15-3.30 News. 3.30-3.45 News. 3.45-4.00 News. 4.00-4.15 News. 4.15-4.30 News. 4.30-4.45 News. 4.45-5.00 News. 5.00-5.15 News. 5.15-5.30 News. 5.30-5.45 News. 5.45-6.00 News. 6.00-6.15 News. 6.15-6.30 News. 6.30-6.45 News. 6.45-7.00 News. 7.00-7.15 News. 7.15-7.30 News. 7.30-7.45 News. 7.45-8.00 News. 8.00-8.15 News. 8.15-8.30 News. 8.30-8.45 News. 8.45-9.00 News. 9.00-9.15 News. 9.15-9.30 News. 9.30-9.45 News. 9.45-10.00 News. 10.00-10.15 News. 10.15-10.30 News. 10.30-10.45 News. 10.45-11.00 News. 11.00-11.15 News. 11.15-11.30 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.45-12.00 News. 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SPORT

Rugby leader calls for action after violence erupts

By Paul Martin

Six sendings-off in one match, along with two more in another in which a player suffered a fractured jaw: these were the worst two incidents in another weekend that has brought little credit to Welsh Rugby football.

David Johnson, the chairman of the Welsh disciplinary committee, maintains, however, that he is "not worried" by current allegations of increasing violence in the Welsh game. "On the contrary, figures I am presenting to the General Committee on Thursday prove there is less violence rather than more," he said. He maintained that matches between September 1 and November 16 had seen the numbers of sendings-off drop "way down" compared with the figures for the corresponding period in the last three years, and that last year's total figure of 210 dismissals was 31 fewer than the previous season. "I'm very pleased about it" he added.

However, not every Welsh official was so sanguine. Supt Rod Morgan, of South Wales Police and the chairman of the Welsh selectors called on clubs to "take a stronger line" in disciplining players who resort to violence. He stressed that some clubs, including his own, had already done so, to the extent recently of increasing the punishment already meted out by the Welsh Rugby Union. "The game must get itself in order so that the

recent trend for individuals to resort to the courts is made unnecessary."

A former police constable, Paul Johnson, is presently serving six months in jail for biting off an opponent's ear. David Bishop, the Welsh international, had his jail sentence overturned but his club have suspended him for a year.

Saturday's incidents at Llangwm, who were playing Cardigan, saw three players on each side sent off by referee Brian Davies of Swansea, secretary of the Welsh Referees' Society. As usual, the clubs involved feel an

injustice was done. "We've seen a lot worse behaviour without anyone being sent off," Raymond Thomas, Cardigan's chairman, said. "First a Llangwm boy was sent off for a high tackle or something, and then the ref just kept on doing it. There was nothing blatant like head butting. Our three boys I know personally - they don't go out looking for trouble. The last two, one from each side, were just wrestling on the floor. These things happen every Saturday," he continued.

"There's too much inconsistency in refereeing," Thomas added. The Welsh disciplinary committee, Thomas maintained, "just take the referee's word as law. We will write a

letter this time giving our side of it - but I don't suppose it will do any good."

Under the Welsh disciplinary system sides which have had four players sent off incur a £50 fine, and face a two-week suspension for any further infringement. A player sent off four times in his senior career is now banned indefinitely.

"It's a product of increased pressure," Desmond Barnett, the Welsh Rugby Union president, said. "Now we have organized leagues at district levels which until this decade had been playing friendly matches."

He acknowledged that there had been an increase in "off-the-ball" thuggery, often deliberately timed to avoid the referee's eye. He regretted a recent trend for players facing suspensions to employ lawyers - one, Chris Jones of Treochy, is appealing against his second indefinite ban, with the aid of two barristers.

Not even the referee is immune from retribution. Vince Donogh, a deputy headmaster, had his arm shattered in five places in one incident. "Even in Welsh rugby it's unusual for the referee to be hit in this way," Barnett said. There are some players who just cannot control themselves. Clubs know exactly who their problem players are - they should have the honesty not to keep picking them."

YACHTING

Testing time for challengers' keels

From Keith Wheatley, Perth

Core samples have been taken from the keels of the leading challengers in the America's Cup trials. It is believed to be the first time that keel composition has been scientifically tested, although at Newport in 1983 the attention given to keels, winged and otherwise, meant that the standard process of weighing and measuring ensured compliance with the Deed of Gift.

White Crusader has had her 22-tonne lead-bronze winged keel tested by the official measurement team. The other yachts examined were New Zealand, America II, Stars and Stripes, French Kiss, and USA.

Last month a major row erupted when Dennis Conner, skipper of Stars and Stripes, wanted to have the New Zealand glassfibre yacht drilled and core-tested to check that its hull construction was legitimate. That move was defeated, but the

current procedure stems from that incident.

Yacht Club Costa Smeralda, who are the Challenger of Record and organize the elimination series, asked the official cup measurer, Ken McAlpine, of Sydney, to drill and check keels. Regulations state that no material denser than lead may be used for the keel.

In 1974 Leonard Greene, owner of the now-scratched yacht Courageous, proposed building a keel of spent uranium. Being far denser than lead it would have given considerable weight-for-size advantages. However, even a decade ago the New York Yacht Club could see that the America's Cup had enough of a public image problem without the boats sailing atop spent nuclear rubbish.

The samples will be analysed by technicians at the West Australian Institute of Technology.

Final trials series, page 37

GOLF

Stenning holds off Lopez

From John Hennessy La Manga

Had it not been for the fact that the PGA qualifying tournament at the La Manga Club is decided over six rounds, there would have been a tendency to regard it as a competition for second place for much of yesterday.

Certainly Steen Tinning, a 24-year-old Dane, is setting a blistering pace, for there was no immediate sign of a reaction to his 61 on the North course on Sunday, which was 10 under par and four under the course record. He then had a second round of 69 over the South course to stand a remarkable 13 under par.

As the sun died, however, a worthy challenger appeared on the other half of the course in Jesus Lopez, of Spain. Starting at the tenth, he came in with a 66 for a total of 133, three shots behind Stenning. Nobody else is within seven shots of the leader.

A Danish blemish at last appeared at the sixth hole yesterday, but a shot dropped there was more than made good elsewhere. He had already clipped expertly over a bunker for a four at the long third, and holed from 18 yards at the next. Thus he was one under for the day, and another long putt, all of 10 yards, sent him on his triumphant way from the tenth.

LEADING SCORES (British unless stated): 130: S Tinning (Den), 69, 133; M Dede (Sw) 67, 68, 135; D Smith (Aus) 68, 72; A Pinner (Sp) 69, 70, 139; D Gilford 68, 71; A Satchell, 68, 74; S Swales (Ire) 70, 68, 138; J Spence 72, 68, 141; P Van Der Meer (SA) 73, 68; D Kinn (US) 70, 71; P Allen 70, 71; J Houghton (SA) 71, 71; J Houghton (SA) 71, 71; M Houghton (SA) 72, 69, 129; M Dede 75, 67; A Pinner (Sp) 72, 70; M Pave 71, 71; M Houghton (SA) 71, 71; B Norton 71, 71; N Brown 67, 75; R Green 70, 72; D Smith (US) 71, 71; C O'Connell 147; C Laurence 148; P Wood, J Houghton, 155; R Kaplan (SA).

Yet a former England amateur international, Andrew Stubbs, of Leek, was the star of a gloriously sunny day. He returned 64 over the North course, which would have been a record had he achieved it only two days earlier, before Tinning lived through his Hans Andersen fairy-tale.

Stubbs won his player's card at the La Manga Club four years ago at the age of 22 but his fortunes have steadily ebbed since finishing 85th in 1983. This year he was 136 in the order of merit with a meagre income of £4,255. This was almost £1,000 too little to avoid having to come back to school.

Omniotously, however, he relied heavily on his putter. Too heavily, one would think, for his peace of mind. He cannot expect often to hole five times from distances of 15 feet or longer, nor to wield his putter only 26 times in all.

David Gilford, a former England champion, stands on the same score as Stubbs, 139, and offers more hope for the future. A second round of 71, one under par over the South course, was a characteristic steady sequel to his 68 on the North on Sunday.



Testing the water: Richard Fox, Britain's world slalom champion, on the new canoeing course at the national water sports centre at Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham. (Photograph: Rob Rathbone). Report, page 37

FOOTBALL

Clawing back a lost following

By Stuart Jones Football Correspondent

Football is regaining its public appeal. A survey of League attendances so far this season reveals that the overall figure has risen by 1.63 per cent. Only the crowds in the third division show a decrease, of almost 10 per cent, compared to the corresponding gates at this stage last season.

Two clubs, Wimbledon and Plymouth Argyle, have benefited from promotion to such an extent that they have more than doubled their aggregate over the opening three months. Northampton Town, the clear leaders of the fourth division, who have won all eight of their home games, share the same distinction.

Charlton Athletic, the first lodgers to share a ground, also show a healthy increase. Yet their attendances remain relatively small. More people (over 86,000) have preferred to stay away from Manchester United's stadium, for instance, than have gathered to watch Charlton in their new home at Selhurst Park (fewer than 68,000).

Luton Town, the first to ban away supporters, have suffered for their principles. No League attendance at Kenilworth Road has yet been as high as for the corresponding fixture last season and their total has dropped by almost five per cent. But they, and other clubs showing a loss, are encouragingly in the minority.

The reduction of hooliganism, an open championship race and the emergence of attractive sides are contributory factors but one player could justifiably claim to be individually most responsible. He is Linaker, the scorer of

FIRST DIVISION ATTENDANCES

| Club        | Games | This season | Last season | % Change |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Arsenal     | 8     | 249,025     | 184,046     | +34.85   |
| Aston Villa | 8     | 149,577     | 131,582     | +13.68   |
| Charlton    | 8     | 67,758      | 40,284      | +68.20   |
| Chelsea     | 8     | 121,042     | 124,403     | -34.26   |
| Coventry    | 8     | 133,857     | 100,398     | +33.45   |
| Everton     | 8     | 253,790     | 240,051     | +5.72    |
| Leicester   | 8     | 116,992     | 92,676      | +26.24   |
| Liverpool   | 8     | 325,537     | 290,378     | +13.14   |
| Luton       | 8     | 82,985      | 94,598      | -12.87   |
| Man City    | 8     | 196,655     | 245,988     | -20.03   |
| Man United  | 8     | 319,323     | 405,972     | -21.34   |
| Newcastle   | 8     | 209,433     | 214,315     | -2.28    |
| Norwich     | 8     | 123,452     | 115,676     | +6.74    |
| Nottm F     | 8     | 160,920     | 137,245     | +17.25   |
| Oxford      | 8     | 84,964      | 88,702      | -2.00    |
| QPR         | 8     | 138,639     | 128,251     | +8.10    |
| Sheff Wed   | 8     | 182,511     | 202,475     | -6.56    |
| Southampton | 8     | 147,528     | 132,678     | +11.49   |
| Tottenham   | 8     | 227,083     | 205,919     | +10.28   |
| Westford    | 8     | 130,125     | 120,062     | +8.38    |
| West Ham    | 8     | 185,556     | 188,936     | -2.14    |
| Wimbledon   | 8     | 81,740      | 32,579      | +150.15  |

TOP SIX INCREASES: 1. Wimbledon (9 matches), +150.15%; 2. Plymouth (9), +131.06%; 3. Northampton (9), +120.31%; 4. Cambridge (9), +88.53%; 5. Charlton (8), +68.20%; 6. Middlesbrough (9), +64.31%.

TOP SIX DECREASES: 1. Birmingham (8 matches), -38.69%; 2. Millwall (9), -36.41%; 3. Chelsea (8), -34.36%; 4. Portsmouth (8), -34.00%; 5. Chesterfield (9), -31.71%; 6. Fulham (9), -30.53%.

DIVISION INCREASES/DECREASES: First division, +1.21%; second division, +6.00%; third division, -8.59%; fourth division, +11.36%.

all but one of England's goals in the World Cup finals in Mexico last summer.

The peak season for attendances was 1949 when over 41 million spectators watched 1848 League games. Although the total number of matches was within two years enlarged by 60, the crowds began to dwindle. The graph depicting the decline over the subsequent 36 years

has not always sloped steadily downwards.

The gradient was steep for almost a decade but, in 1958, the year in which all four home countries were seen performing together on the global stage for the first and only time, the aggregate attendance went up significantly by some 800,000. A similar pattern has since emerged.

Domestic audiences also increased after the World Cups of 1962 and 1974. But the biggest impact was felt, not surprisingly, after England's triumph in 1966. Over the next two seasons almost three million spectators were added to the overall figure which climbed rapidly

back up to over 30 million. By the time the World Cup was staged in Spain four years ago, the game had lost a third of its paying customers. By last summer it had lost almost another fifth and the predictions were being offered about the date on which football would be watched by no one at all.

Had England lost to Poland in their closing first round tie last June, no one would have required a crystal ball to foresee either the manager losing his job or this season's attendances falling yet again. But Linaker instantly lifted the sights of Bobby Robson's squad and that of the nation watching on television.

Robson's appreciation of the interest that is generated by the success of the national side grew in Mexico. He is convinced that England, the favourites in group four of the European Championship qualifying competition, will help to fill even more terraces at home if they reach the finals in West Germany in 1988.

Hunt kicks against £100 fine Reprimand for Dennis

By a Correspondent

The Aston Villa midfielder player, Steve Hunt, has refused to pay a £100 fine assessed by Billy McNeill, the manager, for being booked in the trouble-torn Littlewoods Cup tie at Southampton a fortnight ago.

A team colleague, Gary Williams, was docked a week's wages - around £500 - for being sent off in the same match, with Allan Evans also being made to pay the price

by a Special Correspondent

for a booking which puts the Villa captain, like Hunt, just one disciplinary point away from suspension.

Hunt, however, is adamant that in his case the punishment does not fit the crime. Though he refused to comment officially yesterday, he has admitted seeking the guidance of the Professional Footballers Association and being prepared to "go all the way".

Hunt argues that the fine system at Villa Park is implemented entirely at the manager's discretion.

● Ian Rush faced Liverpool's chairman, John Smith, and manager, Kenny Dalglish, at Anfield yesterday to clear up the misunderstandings over his proposed £3.2 million transfer to Juventus (a Special Correspondent writes). But the issue was still unresolved when the meeting ended.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Irish will give caps

Irish players who take part in the Rugby Union World Cup next summer will be awarded full caps for each appearance in the competition. The IRFU yesterday made their intentions clear despite suggestions that the World Cup organizing committee will recommend that countries participating should give their players a special World Cup cap.

Ireland's two-man panel of referees for the World Cup will be David Burnett, of Leinster, and Stephen Hilditch, from Ulster. They will be joined by Eoin Doyle, of Leinster, on the three-man panel of Irish referees for the forthcoming international championship series. Doyle has also been appointed to referee the Calcutta Cup match between England and Scotland.

Norway bound Kevin Beattie, the former England and Ipswich Town defender, has become the player-coach of the Norwegian



Beattie: player-coach

third division club, Kongsberg. Bryan King, who has taken Kongsberg to promotion in the last two seasons, feels that Beattie, aged 32, will add experience to his squad.

Rough justice Arfon Roberts, the chairman of the FA Cup "giants-killers", Caernarfon Town, resigned last night after a meeting with officials of the Welsh FA. He was angered at

a decision by the FA that Caernarfon must foot a four-figure bill for a commission of inquiry held at their ground yesterday.

Popular club

Membership of Essex County Cricket Club has reached a record level and the club may soon have to start turning applications away. The county champions have 8,954 members on their books and their secretary and general manager, Peter Edwards, warned: "Sooner or later, a ceiling will have to be imposed."

Rebels win

Rodney Hogg and Terry Alderman were the unlikely battering heroes for the rebel Australian cricketers as they claimed victory on faster scoring rate over a South African President's XI in Virginia. The Australians had been set a target of 149 in 40 overs after rain caused delays, but a batting collapse brought the fast bowlers together with their team still 20 runs short. SOUTH AFRICAN PRESIDENT'S XI: 158 (20 overs). R Hogg 3 for 20; Alderman 2 for 20; S Smith 50.

Madmen who take to water

By Sue Mott

These Australian albatrosses grew to a terrible size, and the one that plagued John Biddelcombe's attempt to race around the world in a yacht was the monster of them all. After months of mishaps, maydays, hospitalization and prangs, the Aussie yachtsman has finally admitted defeat and withdrawn from the BOC Round the World race. His catalogue of disasters would leave any mariner feeling anxious.

It began on the qualifying leg, this epic of calamity, when barely out of Sydney Harbour Biddelcombe, a former stuntman, smashed his wooden yacht, ACI Crusader, into a Toogah reef and felt it turn to matchwood beneath his quivering deck shoes.

Helpful Toogah villagers rescued anything salvageable, like radios, electrical gear and pyjamas, but inadvertently took them home never to be seen again. So with time running out for the August race start this year, Biddelcombe, aged 42, had to start from scratch grasping the insurance payout and fleeing to France to build Crusader II. Alas, Wood had turned out to be rather brittle.

Meanwhile other madcap adventurers were missing in Newport, Rhode Island, for the start of the race, the second in maritime history which only asked of its 25 competitors that they sailed 27,000 miles of ocean single-handedly stopping at Cape Town, Sydney and Rio to check that brains and boats were still operational.

Air strike leaves new keel grounded

Total sanity and solo yachting tend not to ride in tandem. But Biddelcombe, despite his problems, was far from despondent. At the start of August his new boat was just about ready and he sailed it across the Atlantic to Newport. Although he was still painting the decks when the start gun fired at 3pm on August 30, he was off with the rest of them.

Three days later he was in hospital in Bermuda. A tumble through the forward hatch deposited him on the floor with such force that he incurred the most severe and painful of groin injuries. He lay for four weeks transfixed in agony while his boat floated idly in circles. Eventually he crawled to the radio and summoned help but not the necessary sanity to quit the race.

A few days later he set sail again. Not for long though. The yacht was too light in rough weather and he discovered he needed more lead in the keel. So while he waited Bermuda, a boatyard in Connecticut constructed a new keel for him. Naturally, as soon as it was ready a Bermudian air strike was called heaving all imports except fresh food. Eventually the keel arrived disguised in a crate of fish.

He was off again and swimming along, it seemed. But two days from Cape Town, the albatross turned serious. A violent storm blew up and blasted Biddelcombe's steering system away. He had no rudder, no tiller, no batteries, no auto pilot, his boom was bent in half and the boat was gushing water. He sent out a PAN call - mayday class two - and a South African navy minesweeper was despatched to tow him to Cape Town and disqualification from the race. Last communications quoted him as being "rather disappointed".

Brush with the law leads to prison

Clearly, and with all due respect, these people are not normal. Vic McBride, for instance, was in the first race four years ago and distinguished himself by running aground on the Falkland Islands. He woke up one morning and found sheep outside where the waves should have been.

There is also Mike Plant, aged 34, an American, who thought he would enjoy a pre-race practice run to the Azores. Barely docked, he was arrested for murder in a case of mistaken identity and then Interpol slapped him into a Portuguese jail on an old charge of alleged drug trafficking in Greece. Thanks to American lawyers he now lies seventh in the race.

So far six of the 25 starters have given up yet Britain's hopes still fly with Harry Mitchell, the oldest competitor in the race at 61. Despite a dice with hurricane Earl, there's nothing wild about Harry. In fact he shows promising signs of sanity. "Am I looking forward to the next two legs?" he said in Cape Town. "Absolutely, positively, not. Not one iota!"

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